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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,844.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
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First insertion ............ Rs. 5
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............ 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ............ 4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences; Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

| April 1874. | | April 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 4 | Leaves Tuticorin | 12 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 5 | „ Colombo | 13 |
| „ Vingorla | 5 | „ Galle | 14 |
| „ Goa | 5 | „ Negapatam | 17 |
| „ Carwar | 6 | „ Madras | 19 |
| „ Mangalore | 7 | „ Coconada | 21 |
| „ Cannanore | 8 | „ Vizagapatam | 22 |
| „ Tellicherry | 8 | „ Bimlipatam | 22 |
| „ Calicut | 9 | „ Gopaulpore | 23 |
| „ Beypore | 9 | „ False Point | 24 |
| „ Cochin | 10 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 26 |
| „ Allepy | 10 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

| March 1874. | | April 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 27 | Leave BUSREH | 15 |
| „ Kurrachee | 31 | „ Mahomerah | 15 |
| „ Guadur April. | 1 | „ Fao | 15 |
| „ Muscat | 3 | „ Koweit | 17 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 5 | „ Bushire | 17 |
| „ Linga | 7 | „ Linga | 22 |
| „ Bahrein | 9 | „ Bunder Abbas | 24 |
| „ Bushire | 9 | „ Muscat | 26 |
| „ Fao | 11 | „ Guadur | 28 |
| „ Mahomerah | 11 | „ Kurrachee May. | 1 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 12 | Arrive BOMBAY | 4 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### "WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 26th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class............Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

### TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta). The cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passengers' ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| To SUEZ | Rs. 300 |
| „ MALTA | „ 400 |
| „ LIVERPOOL | „ 500 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 25 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

### ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 30th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence, by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HINDOSTAN.. | 3,113 | „ 600 H.P., | 30th March 1874. |
| PEKIN | 3,777 | „ 600 H.P., | 13th April 1874. |
| MIRZAPORE.. | 3,763 | „ 600 H.P., | 27th do. |
| INDUS | 3,473 | „ 500 H.P., | 11th May. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class............Rs. 660
Second Class............Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

### LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL ............Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ............ „ 330

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Household Furniture, &c., situate at Khumballa Hill, the property of Surgeon Major J. C. Testrail, which is to take place on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shamjee Jootha, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kalidass Shamjee since deceased, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Ballajee Shamsett Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay in a street called or known by the name of Shaik Memon Street, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —— and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 349, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and nine square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Jumnadass Sevucklall, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the north by the house of Jumnadass Sevucklall aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the said Ballajee Shamsett Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Barouche, &c, at No. 4, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1874.

### JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Rich 8, 4, 2, and 1 Light Hanging Argand Lamps by Nash, Elegant Pier Tables, Single and Double Lights, Wall Shades by Nash, McCabe's and other Clocks, Alabaster Figures, Hand Organ, Vases, and Ornaments, &c., &c., the Property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla, deceased, at his residence at Khetwady.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla. Consisting of 8, 4, 2, and 1 light hanging Argand lamps with drops, pair of six lights candelabrass with rich cut shades, pans, drops, and rich glass stems, handsome pier and round tables, single and double branched wall-shades by Nash, carved sofas, conversation and reclining couches lined with silk, chiffoniers, pier tables with marble tops, carved and plain circular tables, round teapoys, a complete set of dining tables in four pieces, easy and prediea chairs, iron rocking chairs, chairs with and without arms, side tables with drawers, mahogany medicine chests, child's cradles, walnutwood and blackwood presses, with glass mirror, carved screens, mahogany self-playing organ with one barrel, a cottage piano, a correct-going 8 day clock, by McCabes, R.E., alabaster figures, Bohemian and porcelain large and small size vases, and ornaments, pictures in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, plated table candlesticks, plated salver, plated cruet, liquor and egg frames, 1 iron fountain.

A fashionable and highly finished small Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, London.

1 Office Shigram.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1874.

### BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL PRESSED MACHINE GINNED BROACH COTTON.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will SELL by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Colaba Cotton Depot, 400 bales of Cotton described above, Mark of Bales E S, M B No. 1 to 400 By order of Mr. Vullubbhoy Gopalldass and, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Framjee Sealy and Co. :—Terms Cash and delivery to to be taken immediately.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM NEAR BAZAAR.

By order of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Wisunath Bhicajee and others, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate thereon and containing by admeasurement 72 feet in length and 22 feet in breadth be the same little more or less and assessed in the books of Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and bound as follows :—that is to say by the East Mahim Public Bazaar Road, on or towards the west by the part of the said house or the garden of Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Sakaram Hoolajee and Ballajee Hoolajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Bansaly Lallgass Gopaldass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, three new boat-shaped Open Carriages, park and self-driving Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also, few sets plated and brass mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

The Property of an Officer.

1 Bay Waler Cob Gelding, 14-1, 5 years old, perfectly broken to saddle quiet, temperate and a first-rate hack, sound and up to weight. Rs. 1,000.

2 Chestnut Arab Horse, about 14-2, 9 years old, sound, and a perfect Lady's Horse and Charger, very handsome and high-caste. Rs. 800.

3 Brown Arab Galloway, 14 hands sound, carries a Lady a stout good-looking Horse. Rupees 600.

The above to be seen on a days previous notice being given to the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 26th March 1874.

### VAUGHAN-JONES, "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

*Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.*

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

*Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES.*

### SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON,
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ............ Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE OPERA COMIQUE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH,
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from the
"OPERA COMIQUE" AND "THEATRE VARIETIES," PARIS,

will give the last of their fashionable performances, being unable to prolong their stay in Bombay in consequence of other engagements,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
when will be presented an
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
Comprising some of the
GREATEST NOVELTIES,
AND MOST POPULAR WORKS.

Full Programmes will shortly be published.

Musical Director............Sigr. G INZOLI, who will perform several selected pieces during the Evening.

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9¼ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 4 | Stalls | Rs. 3 |
| Family Tickets (to admit Three) | „ 10 | Gallery | „ 2 |
| | | Pit | Re. 1 |

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the CHILDREN of the BYCULLA SCHOOLS will TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY, 28th March 1874, at 5-30 P.M. The attendance of all friends of the Schools is requested.

There will be a Meeting of Subscribers at 4-30 P.M. to receive the Report of the Council of Directors.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

JUST RECEIVED.

PHOTOGRAPHS of "TIGER SHOOTING," in set of 12 views, size 9 by 7.

Price per set Rs. 20.—Single Rs. 2 each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Views in COONOOR and OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES, large size, 11 by 8½ ............each Rs. | 2 |
| Ditto ditto small, 7½ by 4½ ............ „ „ | 1 |
| CHARACTERISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF RACES AND TRIBES IN THE DECCAN, also TRADES, &c. Rs. 1 each, or per dozen ............Rs. | 10 |

BY CAPTAIN HOOPER, MADRAS CAVALRY.

*A sample Album can be inspected, and Views selected.*

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMPS FOR SALE.—Two five, and two two-light Bronze Lustres with glass drops, nearly new. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Chess Club.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. The best Preventive and Cure for Fever. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

TRY BAPTY'S KANGRA VALLEY MIXTURE Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-8 per lb.; Lumped Sugar 6 as, Crystallized 4½ as. per lb. Elphinstone Circle (near Cathedral).

TO LET, a COOL SPACIOUS ROOM in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

WANTED, by the Advertizer, a Clerkship or situation of trust. Five years' experience. Unexceptionable references. Address "Experientia," c/o Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) who understands Book-keeping and Correspondence, and who would undertake to make himself generally useful. Apply to BOURNE and SHEPHERD, 10, Rampart Row, Bombay.

### HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL having 4 Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, good Stablings and Coach House, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour.

Also a well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Keep-sake," at MATHERAN for the season.

For particulars and information regarding buying and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

## NOTICES.

### BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature—it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—" For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

REQUIRED for the Sind Horse Brigade Mess a PARSEE or MUSSULMAN MESSMAN, must supply his own Cooks and two Mess Servants. Address to MESS SECRETARY, Jacobabad.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited.)—The SECOND HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the 31st March at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873, to declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries,
Holta Tea Company, Limited.

1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, 18th March 1874.

The SHARE REGISTER of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th to 31st.

### THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

| | |
|---|---|
| COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY. |
| CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER. |

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

FOR SALE.—SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The well-known ESTATE called HAFIZ BAGH, situated near the town of Jooneer, Poona Collectorate, the property of the late J. C. Dickinson, Esquire, containing 64 acres 4 goontas.

There is not in the Poona Zillah a more compact farm. It has a fine running stream of water for irrigation, is well stocked with fruit and other trees, the whole enclosed in a good live fence, and the soil is equal to any in the Talooka. There is also a good substantial residence with outhouses and stables.

Also a good copper still house and all necessary requirements for immediate use, a good sugar house, sugar pans, and sugar mills, in good working order, and a growing crop of sugar cane.

Farming implements, Cart, Buggy, Shigram, Working Bullocks, Cow, Calves, Buffaloe, &c.

For a native gentleman it is admirably adapted for a Residence. The Garden is well stocked with fruit trees, consisting of Guava, Mango, Fig, Grapes, Orange, Lime, Pumallo, Pomgranates, Tamarinds, Jack, Custard-apples, and others.

Also,

In the village of Belsar, 5 acres of Land, at a yearly rent of Rupees Thirty (30) per acre.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay,
or
Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA,
Auctioneers, Poona.

### HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
*For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

### G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle : Re. 1-8.
Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.
Chemists, Rampart Row,
BOMBAY.

### WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY
HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND
THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table | Rs. 150 |
| No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table | „ 95 |
| No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table | „ 90 |
| No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case | „ 130 |
| No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | „ 135 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. | „ 135 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | „ 140 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished | „ 165 |

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

*FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona............ Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat............ Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore...... Cursetjee & Co.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## KÁNGRA VALLEY TEAS.

REVISED PRICE-LIST. 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that their TEA DEPOT having met with success, they have now the pleasure to inform the Public that they have REDUCED their Retail Prices, keeping in view the great principle of small profits and quick returns.

They also beg to recommend specially their Royal Family Mixture, which cannot be surpassed by any other Tea in flavour, strength, and price.

| NAMES OF TEAS. | Retail in Packets of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. | | | | Wholesale in bulk in chests of 66 lbs., and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. | | From 15 lbs. and upwards. | | |
| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. | |
| Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine | 1 | 14 | 1 | 12 | Merchants, Messes, Schools, Clubs, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with. |
| Orange Pekoe | 1 | 12 | 1 | 10 | |
| Pekoe, Extra Fine | 1 | 12 | 1 | 10 | |
| Pekoe | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Pekoe Souchong | 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | |
| Royal Family Mixture | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |

They further beg to inform the Public that they have been induced, at the request of their several Local and Up-country Constituents, to keep always on hand a select quantity of assorted Preserved Provisions of the best description. They have just received a large supply per s.s. by the P. and O. *Hindoostan.* They have also completed such arrangements as will enable them to receive Fresh Supplies from some of the best Houses in England twice a month, which they will offer for sail to their Constituents at Prices verging almost on their Prime Cost.

At the articles are too numerous to mention, they beg to annex only a few, viz. :—

Hams, Bacon, Ox-tongues, Cheese, Butter, Sardines, Salmons, Jams and Jellies, Preserves and Marmalades, Biscuits, Pickles, Table Vinegar, Salt and Mustard, Salad Oil, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sperm Candles, Soap, Blacking, &c., &c.

### FINEST QUALITY OF SUGAR.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loaf, double refined, in cones of 10 lbs. each | | | at Ans. 4 & Pies 3 per lb. | or Rs. 28 | per cwt. |
| No. 1, Crystallized White | do. | do. | at Ans. 3 & Pies 9 per lb. | or Rs. 22-12 | per cwt. |
| No. 2, Crushed, White | do. | do. | at Ans. 3 & Pies 2 per lb. | or Rs. 21 | per cwt. |
| No. 3, Pale-Yellow | do. | do. | at Ans. 2 & Pies 11 per lb. | or Rs. 19-4 | per cwt. |

☞ TO ENSURE PROMP DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES IN BOMBAY.

MORTON AND COMPANY,
TEA DEPOT AND PROVISION MART,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

### MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

### ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

*Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.*

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to | 17 | 0 | Travelling Caps | 3 | 8 | Air Pillows | 6 | 0 | Tooth Brushes | 0 | 10 |
| Overland do | 25 | 0 | Travelling Hats | 5 | 0 | Travelling do | 2 | 0 | Nail do. | 0 | 14 |
| Warm do | 35 | 0 | Cardigan Jackets | 9 | 8 | English Feather | 7 | 8 | Hair Brushes and Comb in Case | 10 | 8 |
| Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from | 35 | 0 | Sheets, per pair | 9 | 8 | do. Horse Hair | 7 | 8 | Blankets, each | 11 | 8 |
| Dressing Gowns | 10 0 to 23 | 0 | Pillow Cases, each | 1 | 4 | Cork Mattrasses | 19 | 8 | Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud, from | 15 | 0 |
| Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen) | 16 | 8 | Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks | 12 8 to 23 | 0 | Rug Straps | 2 | 0 | Best Beech Overland Chairs, from | 6 | 8 |
| Oxford Shirts | 36 | 0 | Solid Leather | 49 | 0 | Patent Lock Straps | 5 | 0 | Umbrellas with Cover | 9 | 0 |
| White do | 22 | 8 | Extra Large | 75 | 0 | Waterproof Coats | 15 | 0 | Warm Gloves | 1 | 14 |
| Best Shrunk Flannel | 49 | 0 | Black Hide Bags | 11 | 8 | Linen Faced Collars, doz. | 0 | 12 | Do. Mitts | 1 | 12 |
| Silk and Wool | 52 | 0 | Extra Large | 24 | 0 | Linen do. do. | 4 | 0 | Do. Mufflers | 2 | 0 |
| Under Vests, from | 14 | 0 | Cash Bags | 6 | 12 | Cambric Handkerchiefs | 5 | 0 | Pin Scarfs, from | 1 | 0 |
| Do. Pants | 26 | 0 | Courier Bags | 6 | 8 | Cotton Socks do. | 9 | 8 | Sailor's Knot | 1 | 1½ |
| Sleeping Suits, each | 6 8 to 17 | 0 | Money Belts | 3 | 8 | Warm do. do. | 15 | 8 | | | |
| | | | Sovereign Boxes | 3 | 0 | Bathing Drawers, each | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | | | Leather Purses | 2 | 8 | Sponge Bags | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | | | Soiled Linen Bags | 4 | 12½ | Sponges, Bath, large | 3 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | Soap Boxes | 1 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | Tooth Brush Guards | 0 | 12 | | | |

*Can always be obtained ready for*

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

*from*

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

## BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS,

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS,
BY BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
AND OTHERS.

HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

NEW MUSIC EVERY MAIL,
AT ENGLISH PRICES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly : meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

### VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; BOLTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

*For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.*

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne | at Rs. | 40 | per dozen. |
| Sherry | „ | 25 | „ |

LARRONDE FRERES'

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Margaux | „ | 15 | „ |
| Chateau Lafite | „ | 20 | „ |
| Superior Old Cognac | „ | 25 | „ |
| Sauterne | „ | 15 | „ |

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner | Rs. | 30 | per doz. | qts |
| Victoria Berg | „ | 30 | „ | „ |
| Laubenheimer | „ | 15 | „ | „ |
| Steinwein | „ | 20 | „ | „ |
| Liebfraumilch | „ | 20 | „ | „ |
| CLARETS—Chateau de Frands | „ | 14 | „ | „ |
| Vray Canon | „ | 16 | „ | „ |
| Chateau Leoville | „ | 24 | „ | „ |
| Chateau Lafite | „ | 28 | „ | „ |
| ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each. | | | | |
| Do. Bottled here | „ | 6 | „ | „ |
| BRANDIES—G. Martineau | „ | 18 | „ | „ |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

### G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended to.*

N B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

## NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

### C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.

### BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

### IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

### IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
*Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.*

### THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

### NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

### THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT, IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London is lower, and business has been done at fully one half per cent. for six months sight first class credits, than given in our quotations of yesterday :—

Government Securities are in better demand and at higher prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight........ 1s. 11½d. to 13/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight........ 1s. 11½d. to 17/32
Bank Bills, on demand .............. 1s. 11 5/16d.¼
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1/16d. to 3/8
Documents, 3 do. ...... 1s. 1 3/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ...... 1s. 11 15/16d.
Credit 3 do. ...... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 231.

On Calcutta ..........60 days' sight. 97¾ to 98
Do. demand.......... 100¼ to ⅜
On Madras 30 days' sight .......... 99½
Do. demand.......... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ...106 nl.
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ...102½ nl.
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ...101 to 101¼ nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ...109¼
years' do. do. ... ... ...105
5 years' do. do. ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872... ... ... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond........................111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ...........11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ......11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ......13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ......12 ,,
Bank Bills ......11 ,,
Mercantile Paper ......14 ,,

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10-6
Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ,, 222
Five-France Pieces .. ... ... ... ... ,, 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 106¼
Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

### FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

No charge in rates either by steamer or sail.—The demand is limited for both just at the moment; but sailing tonnage is again getting scarce, and ships are making long passages :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton<br>Cases<br>Seeds | No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £3 1s. 3d. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 1s. 3d. |
| | Myrabollams | £2 5s. 0d. |
| | Coir bdls | £0 15s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. |
| Havre ... | Cotton<br>Coffee | £3 5s. |
| Overland Steamers— | | |
| London | | £3 0s. 0d. |
| Venice | | £3 0s. 0d. |
| Trieste | | £3 0s. 0d. |
| Liverpool | | £3 [illegible]s. 0d. |
| Havre Cotton | | £3 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal... | Wheat | £2 17s. 6d. |
| | Seeds | £2 17s. 6d. |
| | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. |
| China ... | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 20 per ton. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 4 per bale nominal |
| Calcutta ...Salt | | Rs. 8 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 12 port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active for Spinning Shares. Bank of Bombay and Land Shares steady.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value ₩ sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 725 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 225 | 5 p. ct | Do 2nd Res. issue | 396¼ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,140 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 265 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| 30,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 129 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 49 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,320 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 108 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.s. | Mazagon Land | 900 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 365 |

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £20 | 218-3-0 | p. c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 233 |
| ...... | £20 | 109-1-5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | 48-10-2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ...... | £18 | 196-5-1 | do. | Do. New Shares | |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 620 | 1,250 | all | 100* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,340 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 175p.s | Alliance Spinning | 2,650 |
| 800 | 2,000 | all | | Bhowjuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,800 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 60* | Bombay United | 1,330 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 275 |
| 2,502 | 2,000 | all | 50p. | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,700 |
| 750 | 4,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 2,600 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,325 |
| 1,000 | ... | 800 | | Khandeish Spinning | 200 |
| ... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning | 125 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,380 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 p. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,350 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 150p.s | Oriental | 3,850 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 400 | 100p.s | Royal | 2,300 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.s | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,740 xd |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 10p.s | Do. Do. 1/4 share | 365 |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 160 p.s | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 1,600 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 900 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 15 pc. | Albert Ginning Co. | 500 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 200 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100ps. | Apollo Press Co. | 5,000 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | .. | Berar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,400 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co. | 800 |
| 800 | 500 | all | 50 p.s | Do New | 200 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 ps | Broach Cotton Co | 500 |
| 100 | 1,500 | .. | .. | Carwar Company | 700 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 40 * | Colaba Press Co. | 3,900 |
| 850 | 9,000 | all | 250ps. | East India Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 300 ps | Fort Press Co. | 3,900 xd |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 1 0 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 70 ps | French Press Co | 625 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co | 600 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 555 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,800 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 1,500 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 185 ps | Scinde Press Co. | 500 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,100 |
| 100 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,150 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 80 ps. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 80 ps* | Volkart United Press Co. | 950 |

* Per share for the half year.

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

#### PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices are quite the same. The following sales were reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

400 pieces Grey Shirtings f. 40 ,, 39 yds. 5¼ lbs. at Rs. 3 13 6
500 ,, ,, f. 40 ,, 39 ,, 7½ ,, at ,, 5 5 6
500 ,, O. Madap'lams 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 2 10 0
500 ,, ,, 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 2 13 0

#### COTTON, &c.

Reuter's telegrams of the 24th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet, with Surats also quiet, and sales of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 4,500 are Surats Imports at Liverpool are given at 19,000 bales, and those at U. S ports at 17,000. With the exception of an improvement of ⅛ cent in Mid Uplands we notice no change in our previous quotations. Manchester has slightly improved, but there is not much doing. The produce markets are generally unchanged, and the only alteration we notice in our previous quotations is an advance of 5s. per ton in Ceylon cocoanut oil, which is now quoted at £35 5 per ton. The same message states that the sum of £49,000 were paid into the Bank of England on that day.

The Cotton Market here has been somewhat quiet, and prices have given way about Rs. 2 per candy. The following purchases are reported yesterday :—

50 candies New Khandeish ...........at Rs. 162
50 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 163
75 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 165-69
50 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 163-65
200 ,, ,, Broach M.G. ...........at ,, 194-95
50 ,, ,, ,, F. P. B ...........at ,, 200
250 ,, ,, ,, 20 days ...........at ,, 196
100 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 195-96
15 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 196½-97
50 ,, ,, Julgaum ...........at ,, 171½
50 ,, ,, ,, F.P.B. ...........at ,, 176
100 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 169-70
100 ,, ,, Mowa ...........at ,, 182½-83
50 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 183
50 ,, ,, Bhownuggur ...........at ,, 181½
150 ,, ,, Porebunder ...........at ,, 168 72
50 ,, ,, ,, ...........at ,, 171
25 ,, ,, Fai-pore ...........at ,, 177
50 ,, ,, ,, F.P.B ...........at ,, 180
250 ,, ,, Barsee ...........at ,, 172½-76½
100 ,, ,, Sheagaum F. P. B. ...........at ,, 190

The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee ...........Rs. 187 88
,, Akote ........... ,, 191-92
,, Broach M G ........... ,, 194 96
,, Hingunghaut ........... ,, 210-11
,, Dhollerah ........... ,, 180-84
Old Dhollera ........... ,, 152-60
,, Sawginned ........... ,, 168-72
,, Vingorla ........... ,, 155-60

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st March 1874.
Open 311½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 45,402 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 1,13,132 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 528 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 851 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,59,913 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in March 1873.
Open 389½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 53,580 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 92,874 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 910 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 886 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,48,250 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 11,663 | 0 | 0 |

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Caster (s) | Marrussig | Trieste, March 1. |
| | Penang (s) | Stewart | Vingorla, |
| | Gwalior (s) | Haselwood | Suez, March 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Tararaki | Phillips | Amsterdam. |
| | Marie | Guguen | Havre. |
| | Lydia Skolfield | Forsaith | Amsterdam. |
| | Vespasian (s) | Alexander | Liverpool. |

Ship Accrington, Christie, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Caster, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Palestine (s) | Owen | Bassein. |
| | Eldorado (s) | Kerr | London, Feb 3. |
| | Talisman | Harrington | Rangoon, Mar 2. |
| | Mount Washington | Titcomb | Moulmein, Mar 5. |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | India (s) | ............ | ............ |
| | Pearl (s) | ............ | ............ |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVAL—MARCH 21.

Young, Captain, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, from Fyzabad.

MARCH 24.

Toole, Captain, Deolalee Department, on leave, from Deolalee.
Stephens, Lieutenant Col, Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Australia.
Stewart, Captain, Bengal 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough, from Cachar.
Chambers, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Goolburga.
Moncrieff, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Meerut.
Carter, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Dhurmsala.
Collins, Major, Bengal 26th Foot, on leave, from Morar (Gwalior)

MARCH 2.

Frome, Captain, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 24.

Wilson, Vetry Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

MARCH 25.

Lamb, Inspecting Vetry Surgeon, Vetry Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hughes, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th March 1874.

With reference to G G O No 208, of 5th March 1874, Brigadier General T Wright, C B, is posted to the Rohilcund District.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirement and to make the following appointments :—

1st Bat 5th Fusiliers—Capt Charles Lewes Dashwood is permitted to retire.

49th Regt—Lieut Edward Brooke Thornton to be Instr of Musketry, vice Stevenson, promoted.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut G T Morris, 2nd Squad Sub (on furlough), to be 1st Squad Sub, vice Swinley, appointed Station Staff Officer at Nowgong.

Lieut C H V Garbett, 5th Lancers, 2nd Wing Sub on probation, 10th N I, to be 2nd Squad Sub on probation, vice Morris.

11th Native Infantry—Col C F C Lamb, 2nd in Comd 37th N I, to be Comdt, vice Watson.

37th Native Infantry.—Lt Col A. A. Bruce, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lamb, appointed Comdt of the 11th N I.

Capt F. A. Montrion, Adjt to be Wing Officer, vice Bruce.

Londour Depot—Col C R O Evans R A, Comdt, vice Angelo.

Darjeeling Depot—Maj G Hay, 62nd Regt, to be Comdt, vice Newall.

Nowgong—Capt S A Swinley, 1st Squad Sub 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut H Pipon to be Capt, from the 18th Dec 1873.

2nd Bat 1st Regt—Lieut C H Sanford to be Capt from the 11th Feb 1874.

2nd Bt 19th Regt—Major J Anderson to be Lieut-Col from the 25th June 1873.

Lieut W R Thornhill to be Capt, from the 25th Sept 1872.

65th Regiment—Capt L S Warren to be Maj from the 23rd Nov 1872.

92nd Regiment—Lieut Col A W Cameron to rank as Lieut Col, from the 6th Dec 1870.

107th Regiment—Capt E Ward to be Maj, from the 20th Feb 1874.

Medical Department, British Service—Surg Maj J J Thompson 54th Regt, to rank as Surg Maj from the 14th July 1866.

Surg Maj J d'Altera, 49th Regt, to rank as Surg Maj from the 22nd April 1870.

Surg A Thomson, M D, to be Surg Maj from the 13th June 1871.

Surg W. Cherry, 5th Lancers, to be Surg Maj from the 19th Jan 1872.

Surg Maj J. Ferguson 1st Bat 3rd Regt, to be Surg Maj from the 19th Jan 1872.

Surg A F S Clarke, M D, R H A, to be Surg Maj from the 1st April 1873.

Col C H Byers, S C, comdg at Dum Dum, is transferred to command at Benares.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After packet |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Mar. 30 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | Apr. 3 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | Mar. 27 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | Apr. 4 | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet |
| China | ,, 7 | 4-30 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | ,, 23 | 5-30 P.M. | 6 30 P.M. |
| Zanzibar | ,, 13 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. | Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. |
|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia | 9 4 | 9 0 |

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

| 7 P.M. | | 7 P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Mar. 30 | Monday | May 25 |
| ,, | April 6 | 5½ P.M. | |
| ,, | ,, 13 | Friday | May 29 |
| ,, | ,, 20 | ,, | June 5 |
| ,, | ,, 27 | ,, | ,, 12 |
| ,, | May 4 | ,, | ,, 19 |
| ,, | ,, 11 | ,, | ,, 26 |
| ,, | ,, 18 | ,, | July 3 |
| | | ,, | ,, 10 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore | 8 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 7-20 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 12 NOON. | 1-30 A.M. | 10-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country | 7-30 A.M. | 8-30 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch | 4 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry | 6 A.M. | ...... | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

### REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half Yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

*We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.*

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

*A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.*

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

### BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .......... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .......... ,, 0 4

### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

### *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

### NOW READY.

### "THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT,
IN AID OF
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
will be given by the Children of the Institution (kindly assisted by several Amateurs)
ON THURSDAY, 26TH INSTANT,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
Commencing at half past five o'clock precisely.
TICKETS, RUPEES TWO EACH,
may be had at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s, or at the Doors on Thursday.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GROSE—March 21st, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of J. Grose, C S, of a son.

VLASTO—March 17th, at No. 43, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of T. A. Vlasto, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

RIDGEWAY—March 20th, at Galle, on board the P. and O. S. S. Mongolia, Lieutenant W. A. Ridgeway, of the 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 14th Regiment.

*The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

FROM the commencement of the closing quarter of the last century, when Dr. Adam Smith wrote his famous book upon the wealth of nations, we as a people have been trying to rule and govern our country and its many dependencies with economy. To do so we have endeavoured to fit into high administrative positions such politicians and military commanders as were well educated in State policy and versed in the art of war. We have failed sometimes it is true, owing to ill-advised nominations, in getting the right man into the right place, at other times we have gloriously succeeded; but, notwithstanding political triumphs and martial successes, despite all our good intentions, things with which the lower region are said to be paved, we have been going more steadily into national responsibilities, debt, and obligations for interest, than we did when we first gave a Parliamentary pledge for the debts of the country. Large civil and unjustifiable military expenditure is what causes heavy taxation, and oppressive imposts destroy the trade, peace, and happiness of kingdoms, while the reduction of military establishments is generally followed by war abroad or civil difficulty at home, and one or the other woe ever increases our national liability and make its amount alarming. A Session or two ago the House of Commons refused to reduce our home military strength by 10,000 when pressed to do so, and we trust that its members will as stoutly resist the every day proposal made to the authorities to lower the strength of the army in India. It must never be forgotten that there is a kind of retrenchment, which means weakness, and we would not decrease the strength of the army of India by a single British soldier or by the further reduction of native regiments. We say this thoughtfully, and fully alive to the fact that we want to save two millions of money in India every year, that is calculating our expenses at the present rate of income and outgoing payments. The upshot of this is that we must save money in some other way than by simple military reduction. The civilians, who have too big a say in India upon questions of finance, argue that this sum can be saved wholly by army reduction. We on the contrary think it might be saved by a revision of civil salaries and by the abolition of many civil appointments; but we in no way object to retrenchment in the army where possible. We pay the Governor and President in Council of this Presidency the enormous sum of Rs. 10,666-10-8 per month. If we, upon the appointment of a new Governor, were to cut this down to Rs. 5,000 per month we should effect a large and observable saving. The Commander-in-Chief draws Rs. 5,833-5-4: this we would reduce to Rs. 3,000 upon the expiry of the tenure of office of the present Chief, unless the appointment be done away with altogether. And the pay of each Member of Council, who now draws Rs. 5,333-5-4, might be reduced to Rs.2,500. Thus upon the pay of the Governor of Bombay and his Council an annual saving might be effected of sixteen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine pounds. But what would this be to the sum that might be economized by commencing with a reduction of the salary of the Governor-General and his Council and by carrying out the same policy in the Councils of Bombay and Madras?

We know that the thrice-born Civil Service, who suffer from "Civil Service upon the brain" and from a weight of rupees, will not be pleased at these suggestions, but we intend to carry them much further. We at once say that we propose to deal with Civilians belonging to Class I. of twenty-eight years' standing in the "gradation list" of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service, and apply the same doctrine until we reach Class VI. and officials under four years' service. The powerful Civil Service must not be allowed to fare sumptuously every day and to continue to be clothed in purple and fine raiment, while equally well educated and oftentimes more gently born officers of the army deny themselves wine, beer, and horses in order to live like gentlemen upon the wretched pittance which junior military men draw. The Judges of the High Court, commencing with the Chief Justice at Rs.5,000 per month, and who is followed by the Puisne Judges drawing salaries of Rs. 3,750, must all submit to the operation of amputation of salary if even-handed justice is to be administered. If they are so valuable and so learned in their profession as to be able at the bar to make more money than we are about to suggest as their future incomes, why then, we say, no law exists to prevent them from accepting the "Chiltern Hundreds," or they might again enter the lists with such a man as their old deceased friend, Mr. Anstey, was, if he is to be found, and have a round or two outside or inside Court with some of our well known solicitors as their bottle-holders. No Judge in India should receive more than Rs. 2,000 per month save the Chief Justice, and to him we might give Rs. 3,000. We recommend the Government to revise the salaries of the Revenue and Police Commissioners. The Commissioner of Customs—we beg his pardon—he has had his "salt" taken away from him recently, and put upon the tail of Mr. Pritchard, who was thus caught by Government to look after the salt-pans, so we might spare Mr. Reid a little, as report has it he will shortly go hence and be no more seen. Then we must not forget our friends the Collectors, who draw their Rs. 2,533-5-4, nor their First Assistants, who pocket over Rs. 1,000 for doing work our army Captains would gladly and as ably discharge for Rs. 600. Again we have our Accountant Generals and their deputies on their Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 per month; our Collectors of Stamps and Stationery, and Director of Public Instruction whose pay it takes four figures to represent. We have Settlement Officers, Residents, and hosts of Politicals, who are hardly requisite and at any rate far too highly paid. Then follow the officers of the Scinde Commission, one and all drawing enormous pay, although as the climate is bad there is more excuse for their income than for that of others, and so we do not press the case against them. The Mint and Assay Offices and the Postal Department may also be all looked at, and out of the Rs. 3,000 drawn in one case as a Director General, and the Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,800 in the others as heads of departments, we might effect a saving. The Revenue Survey Department has a large staff, and its chief draws too much. Many thousand rupees can be saved out of the aggregate monthly emoluments of this and other departments. Then the Government Law Officers might without injustice be clipped a little of their pay, and the Advocate General be reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000. The Government Solicitors, too, might be asked to part with a portion of the Rs. 2,500 which they net every month for doing very little. The senior officers of the High Court on the original side can afford a little retrenchment out of their four figured pay. The Sanitary Commissioner, the Marine, the Registration, the Medical, and lots of other departments are all too highly paid, and could easily afford to help Government in these days of necessary retrenchment. It cannot be denied that Government have a right to reduce salaries if the country is in difficulties and the inhabitants are over-taxed.

We could point out many other fat incumbents, but we have said enough to show what might be effected in this Presidency in the way of reduction without reducing our military strength or making all the saving and reductions fall on one service, and that a proverbially poorly paid one. We must meet the difficulty, and the real way is by concentrating our civil establishments. Four or five jails built sufficiently large would accommodate the criminals of this Presidency, as the jail population never exceeds 21,500 persons, and we might make our Judges "go assizes" as they do in England, and thus get rid of a great many of those apologies for Lawyers, Assistant and Session Judges, who dispense ofttentimes bad law with impertinence, and whose convictions are frequently quashed, yet who draw an amount of salary far in excess of their education, tact, or ability, for the service they render to the State. New distribution of our Judges, Collectors, Commissioners, General Judicial Officers, and Subordinate Judges and Magistrates is sadly required. We are educating the natives, and our boast is that we are doing so to teach them to take the place of the European. In Bombay we allow the Native Justice to sit in Session and condemn or acquit a prisoner. Why do we not utilize the educated inhabitant of the mofussil, and thus save the expense of so many paid Magistrates and Judges? The time has come, and the country can hardly object to receive the findings and sentences of its own educated countrymen. We might effect an immense saving if we converted our Superintendents of Mofussil Police into Magistrates and Subordinate Judges. The whole judicial machinery of India is vexatiously large and expensive, but its officers have got power, influence, and interest, and they will cut down every other department before they will submit their own to the scissors of retrenchment. We insist that civil and military reduction must go on together. We mean no insult to the gentlemen who hold place and power under the present system, but we deem it a solemn duty to England and to this country to put them in their places. The competition-wallah of the last 12 or 14 years has been spoiled. He came out to this country a respectable, honest young man, having won by industry and talent the position of a gentleman: now see him champagning it at the Byculla Club, and with dictatorial insolence starring it in Native States. His highest boast was that he could claim an attorney as a brother, or the graduate of some Welsh University as a nineteenth cousin. Days have changed, he has ceased to pick his teeth with a silver fork, its novelty has worn off, his country gait has improved, and he can make a tolerable bow at the Bandstand. Will any one tell us that this specimen of the educated middle-lower classes would be outraged by receiving as pay for one month a sum which his father probably found it hard to earn in twelve? But we have in the Civil Service still the younger sons of men of goodly parts and noble descent. They came out for income, as fortune denied such to them at home. Why should we over-pay them? The service of India was never invented for the purpose of enabling Englishmen to make fortunes. A comfortable provision during service and a respectable and adequate pension on retirement was all that was intended originally, and a mention of the large salaries ultimately given are only reflections upon our predecessors who could not stand the lust of gold and the temptation of growing too rapidly rich.

We heard one of the most able and accomplished officers of Government recently discussing this great question of uneven and extravagant rate of emolument as between civil and military officers. He suggested to us that we should in a measure so amalgamate—as regards pay only—the civil and military services, that the officers of each should draw a similar rate of pay. The idea was that the two services should be classed together in one table, and that we should acknowledge only, say, four classes. That the highest pay of an officer in Class No. 1—be he a civilian or soldier—should only be Rs. 2,000 per month, and that Classes Nos. 2, 3, and 4 should be paid on a scale in proportion. The idea is truly excellent. Your best men would be selected out of No. I for the highest appointments, and the members of the junior classes would rise. In this arrangement there would be no special pay for any particular appointment. The standing and ability of the officer would regulate his nomination to peculiar positions, while his long service would be recognised by his admission to a class that gave an improved rate of pay. Over-paid appointments would thus be abolished, and there would be a healthy rivalry for positions which gave honour, name, and fame, and not horrid gold which immortal Virgil describes as the bane of the human race. If we were to take the lists of the three presidencies, and on an average reduce every large appointment, save those held by Governors, Councillors, and Judges, at special rates, down to Rs. 2,000 per month, and also effected a similar rate of reduction in all lower grades, then the required two millions sterling would soon be forthcoming and we should not have to surrender our weapons of defence. It is part of the plan of those who advocate reducing military establishments as the only means of making up the deficit in our finances to represent the army as a more costly institution than it is really. Twelve millions of money is certainly a large sum to pay for its maintenance, but recollect we have a larger area and grander interests to protect than any nation which has ever carried government and conquest into an alien country by brute force, the terror of polished steel, and the magic of civilization. True we pay twelve millions of money; but who receives it, and where does it go ultimately?

The military children of England really govern this land, and its revenues support them and the Civil Servants, thus relieving the mother country of providing for thousands of her sons. So, while we pay for its protection, we as a nation receive the price back again, but in exchange we give safety of life and property to the people of India. After all, we protect 180 millions of people and their property for 12 millions of pounds per year, and if we divide the figures representing the population by those exhibiting the cost, we do not think the charge excessive. Nearly every statement which we have recently seen as to the actual cost of the Staff Corps is at fault. For instance, a certain newspaper recently published a long list, showing the number of officers to whom the country would have to pay between now and the year 1880 the coveted off-reckonings. The amount of such, viz. £1,140 per year to each officer, is now annually increased by the number of Colonels who become qualified to draw the allowances. These claims make up an enormous bill, although not so much as stated, for some wiseacres forget to deduct from the £1,140 per year the sum of £450 per year that a Colonel had earned as pension, and which is included in the above £1,140, and which under any circumstances the revenue would have to pay him as full Colonel's pension. We only mention this to show how unreliable are the figures we daily read. That the Staff Corps off-reckoning system is bad and enormously expensive we admit, but we should like to see a comparative statement published showing what we now pay in this Presidency for Colonels' allowances and what we expended in 1859. The fact is no one really knows what is the actual cost of the army of any of the Presidencies. Civil charges are included in military bills: the accounts are mixed up and heaped, and when there is a difficulty as to a heading the unowned item is debited to the account of military expenditure. We want a new scheme of general retrenchment fairly distributing the reductions in every service and department, and it is somewhat odd that neither the Civil Service nor any other has as yet produced a man able enough to propose a real remedy. Report says both services have men able to invent a plan, but they wait to be asked to come forward. Let Government invite officers to state their views.

### NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE *Times of India* is responsible for the following rash statement:—"The *Pioneer* makes a mistake in saying that the Bombay Government thinks that the Committee of the House of Correction ought to have power to flog the European vagrants detained in the jail. It was the *Bombay Gazette*,—which is not quite the Bombay Government as yet,—which suggested that the authorities would probably be inclined to allow such enlarged powers. *We may be sure that the Bombay Government never conceived such an idea, and we agree with the* '*Pioneer*' *that the proceeding could never be allowed.*" Our Government is certainly unfortunate in its friends. A Balaam who tries to curse, but is constrained to bless, may be of some use; but here we have a Balaam who, under pretence of blessing, curses the Bombay Government altogether. For there is no doubt whatever that the Bombay Government has recommended the flogging of European vagrants. We have already given the actual words used in the Administration Report just published; but, for the information of the *Times of India*, we quote them again. They will be found under the heading "Vagrants," Chapter III, page 261, of the Report, and are as follows:—"In consequence of the difficulty experienced in maintaining discipline among the vagrants confined in the Workhouse, Government have recently come to the conclusion that it is advisable to alter the existing law so as to provide for entrusting the Governor with authority to reduce diet, and order solitary confinement within certain fixed limits. *At the same time it was thought that the power of flogging the detenues of the Workhouse for misconduct might with advantage be conferred on the Committee of Management of the House of Correction. An expression of the opinion of this Government upon these points has been forwarded to the Government of India.*" Considering the present state of the *Times of India*, we should hardly have thought it necessary to correct even the audacious misrepresentation of facts of which our contemporary has been guilty; but we are glad of the opportunity of reminding the public that a Government which is weak enough in dealing with rioters can display a vigour bordering on ferocity in its treatment of men who are not criminals, but in many cases merely unlucky adventurers who have no relations at the Colonial or India Office to thrust them into good places for which they are utterly unfit, and let them make their fortunes at the cost of a misgoverned people. If the flogging system is to be introduced in Bombay, it might perhaps be occasionally applied with advantage in the cases of boys fresh from school whose overweening presumption, when Fate has pitchforked them into a palace instead of a workhouse, makes them fancy that they are the rightful proprietors of all India, and that nobody ought to open his mouth without their permission.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

The subscriptions to the Mansion House Famine Relief Fund amount to nearly £60,000; a further remittance of £15,000 to Calcutta has been ordered.

Major Baird has died of his wounds.

H. M. troopship Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been steady but not active.

7 lbs. Shirtings .................. 7s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do .................. 8s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist .................. 1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872........ 94½.
Bar Silver .................. 59⅜.

The sum of £49,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s.s. Lombardy has passed through the Suez Canal.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Gresham and Midlothian.

### THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

AT the annual general meeting of the Chinese Insurance Company, held on the 24th instant, at the head office of the Company in Hongkong, it was announced that the result of the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December last were as follows:—The total receipts were $281,000. The losses paid to 31st December were $ 56,000, and provision was made for further contingencies to the extent of $ 39,000. The return to contributors of the two-thirds of net profits amounted to $ 60,000, equivalent to 23 per cent. on the net amount of premiums contributed. The balance of $ 30,000 was carried forward to Reserve Fund in terms of Articles of Association.

### THE BENGAL FAMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

CALCUTTA, 25TH MARCH, 2-31 P. M.

A special narrative details the Government relief operations.

Distress is being relieved wherever it is met. The relief works are popular, as Government is permitting whole families to come on the works and receive payment.

The sudden distress in Durbunga was caused principally by the unwillingness of people to come on the relief works. Now they are flocking in in enormous numbers.

Nearly to 170,000 tons Government grain hav been despatched to distressed districts.

[The meaning of this despatch appears to be that, spurred on by the insane articles and telegrams in the English newspapers, and by Mr. Disraeli's thoughtless and unstatesmanlike remarks about the labour test, the Government of India is deliberately setting itself to the work of pauperizing millions of the population. It was only Sir G. Campbell who had lost his head before; now Lord Northbrook and Sir R. Temple seem to have followed suit. Let them offer to feed "whole families" in Bombay, and they will be able to get rid of their stores of grain fast enough.—ED. *B. G.*]

CALCUTTA, 25TH MARCH, 2-47 P. M.

Latest reports state that the harvesting of the cold weather crops is progressing, the outturn being generally fair and somewhat better than was expected. Other crop prospects are generally good. The cultivation for early rice is proceeding.

CALCUTTA, 25TH MARCH, 3-35 P. M.

Last reports state that 393,300 persons are employed on relief works, besides about 35,000 on private relief works, who are assisted by Government advances. The reserve inland transport train, consisting of 2,000 Government carts, which were organized in the North-Western Provinces by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, started for Patna with stores and reserve fodder. Immense quantities of private grain are arriving in Behar daily from the Punjaub.

SIR N. B. CHAMBERLAIN succeeded to his Colonel's allowances on the 17th instant.

OUR Cochin correspondent has informed us by telegraph that the steamer Assyria left Cochin yesterday to render assistance to the steamer Chaldea, on shore near Vingorla.

It is reported that Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been offered the honour of knighthood, and he has been asked to perform the "Light of the World" before the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at the Albert Hall.

THE *Indian Mirror*:—Sir George Campbell, we have the best authority for stating, will make over charge of his office to Sir Richard Temple on the 15th April next. So His Honor will not proceed home by the steamer of the 9th April, as previously announced.

THE *Pioneer* is informed from Simla that the United Bank of India has gone into voluntary liquidation. This was decided at the general meeting of shareholders on Saturday last, and is the result of losses caused by the late secretary's mismanagement. All creditors will be paid in full, and shareholders also receive fifty per cent.

THE services of Mr. Vanstavern have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government for exploring the coal fields supposed to exist at Bedadanole in the Godavery, and at Juggiahpetta in the Kistna District. Mr. Vanstavern brings with him trained men and boring tools, and will work in communication with the engineers of the Godavery and Kistna Districts as he may be employed in one or the other district.

THE *Madras Mail* is glad to learn that from American maize of sorts sown at various times in the Government Gardens at Yeotmall, fine crops of magnificent heads have been realized, and the seed is now acclimatized, and does not seem to deteriorate to any extent. The Assistant Commissioner of Woon District observes—"I see no use in further experimentalizing with foreign maize. That it is far superior to the country produce is evident both in quality and size of heads of grain, as well as greater quantity of fodder, and it can be grown without difficulty in proper soils."

BARON DE H. LARPENT, Session Judge of Poona, has, on the conviction of the juries, sentenced all the dacoits concerned in the dacoity, with violence, committed in the house of Tookaram, Havaillie talooka, as well as those concerned in the dacoities committed in the Khaira talooka, to transportation for life. It is to be hoped, says the *Deccan Herald*, that this severe punishment will have a deterrent effect on others, and that the dacoities and highway robberies which have been so prevalent of late in the districts around Poona, will cease to be a source of terror and danger to the poor villagers and cultivators, as well as to travellers passing through our districts.

THE *Pioneer*:—The change in the constitution of the Berar Commissionerships, which we announced yesterday, is after all nothing more than a revision of the original constitution of Berar upon a plan actually arranged in 1867, and only altered through a kind of misunderstanding. Berar has hitherto been the one separate province in India without any chief executive authority residing within its limits, for the local Government is the Resident of Hyderabad, and of course he will still remain so. He is local Government and High Court. But it was very essential that all the reins of the various executive departments in the province should pass, as it were, through one ring up to the hands of the distant Resident; and that the law and procedure should be rendered uniform by placing it under one local court, subject of course to the revision of the High Court at Hyderabad. For these reasons the opportunity of Mr. Lyall's removal was taken to concentrate administration. Major Allardyce, who has just been appointed to the substantive office of Judicial Commissioner, having long officiated as Revenue Commissioner, will be forced by ill-health to depart almost immediately on leave. It is most probable that the acting vacancy thus created will be offered to a Civilian from Bombay.

THE *Madras Mail* has the following comments on the new batch of Carwar Railway papers:—The Bombay Government have again written to the Government of India in favour of a narrow gauge railway from Carwar to Bellary. Though in His Excellency in Council's opinion "it is abundantly clear that a railway from Bellary to Gudduck would not serve this part of the country so well or earn so large a revenue as a railway from Bellary or even from Gudduck to Carwar would do; yet I am to add His Excellency in Council would rather see such a line constructed than none at all, feeling sure that sooner or later it would be found necessary to continue it to Carwar." This is an important concession to the views that have been urged from Madras, and we doubt not that, in time, Sir P. Wodehouse will be induced to admit that whatever gauge may be ultimately adopted for a ghaut railway from Gudduck to Carwar it would be a political and financial mistake to allow the extension from Bellary to Gudduck to be on a different gauge to that of the Madras Railway. We shall review this correspondence of the Bombay Government on a future occasion, but one cannot fail to be struck with one marked anomally in the estimates for the lines from Carwar to Gudduck and from Gudduck to Bellary respectively. Mr. Shaw's estimate for a narrow gauge from Gudduck to Bellary, about 90 miles, is Rs. 57,00,000, or £6,200 per mile: the estimate for a similar gauge from Carwar to Gudduck, a distance of something over 130 miles, is Rs. 110,00,000, or about £8,460 a mile. Seeing that the latter would be a ghaut line confessedly very difficult to construct, whereas the former would run over a country as level as a billiard table, we should have expected a greater difference in the estimates of cost. On further consideration, it will probably appear that the ghaut estimate is too low, or the level country estimate too high. The Neilgherry branch has recently been constructed on the broad gauge for £4,500 per mile, minus rolling stock, and as the Bellary district is not so difficult for railway construction as the country at the foot of the Neilgherries, it is reasonably estimated that the Bellary extension could be constructed at even a lower rate, or the whole 90 miles for about £400,000, minus rolling stock. Under these circumstances, it would be very doubtful economy to have a narrow gauge railway.

### MILITARY ITEMS.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY AND HONORARY CAPTAIN J. MATHEWS has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR D. O'DONOVAN and Surgeon Major F. Wade have been brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British forces in this command from the 11th inst., the date of their arrival in Bombay.

LIEUTENANT J T. CARRUTHERS, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant 16th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

COLONEL J. L. NATION, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain A W. Crewe-Read, Bengal Staff Corps, have been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own Presidency.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 6TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, Commander N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour last night about 8 o'clock with the English mails of the 6th inst. on board. She left Suez on the 13th inst. and Aden on the 18th. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon G O'Callaghan | Mr G Bertram |
| Mr Scott | Mr J B Simpson |
| Mrs E Neale | Mr [illegible] |
| Mr N Clark | Dr and Mrs Kiernander |
| Mr G Little | Mr Macauliffe |
| Mr T Norman | Mr T Blay |
| Mr W Phipps | Revd M E Mills |
| Mr Clutterbuck | Mr [illegible] Baker |
| Mr Bonner | Mrs Pym |

FROM VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr W Farquhar | Mr A Fr |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col C Palin | Mr G Cresswell |
| Lieut-col Swinley | Mr R Lydekker |
| Col and Mrs Hutchinson | Moonshee F Rabbi |
| Miss Maisey | Major and Mrs Dakeyne |
| Mr H G Barclay | Mr Hollis |
| Mr J C Lambert | Mr D D Hossack |

Mr H Couldry.

FROM SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs O'Callaghan | Mr Abissis |

38 native coal trimmers.

FROM ADEN—Col Lucas and 6 natives.

The Gwalior experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. On the 21st inst. she spoke the s.s. Malwa, bound to Aden.

### HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 6.)

The Claimant has been sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, and he is now in Newgate preparatory to his transfer to Portland. The jury only retired half an hour to consider their verdict, and they were unanimous in their opinion. There is a rumour of an intention to move for a new trial, and the prisoner's attorney has applied for leave to visit him in prison to take his instructions to that effect. Jean Luie has been finally examined at Bow-Street, and committed for trial.

A letter from Mr. Goldsworthy, Cape of Coast, reports that King Koffee is a prisoner, and details of the battle of Amoaful are to hand; but we have no intelligence of the movements of the British expedition since the capture of Coomassie, which are looked for daily with some anxiety, in consequence of the great treachery displayed by the enemy in all his negotiations with the British commander.

The Emperor of Germany is still suffering from indisposition, and has in consequence been compelled to absent himself from the recent court festivities in Berlin.

Great excitement prevails in Madrid in consequence of the recent Carlist successes. The bombardment of Bilbao commenced on Feb 22; its capture will greatly strengthen Don Carlos, who, it is said, intends to have himself crowned King of Spain on his entry into Bilbao.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna, and proposes to visit King Victor Emmanuel at Rome shortly.

In America the women are making great efforts to put down the drinking stores in the States, by waging what is termed the "Women's Whisky War."

The King of the Sandwich Islands is dead.

Her Majesty has left Buckingham Palace for Windsor. Tomorrow she will receive the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their arrival there, and will accompany them on their entry into London on March 12.

Great preparations are making in Gravesend and Windsor for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh tomorrow. Their royal highnesses will arrive at Gravesend, accompanied by a Russian convoy of three men-of-war, and after landing at the Terrace Pier will proceed direct to Windsor Castle by special train on the North Kent and South-Western lines.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in London yesterday from the Continent.

The health of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is improving

The Duchess Dowager of Richmond is seriously ill, and the Countess of Brunow continues in a very weak state of health.

The New Parliament met yesterday, when Mr. Brand was re-elected to the office of Speaker. The Speech from the throne will be delivered on March 19.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. E. J. Nanson to the vacant Professorship of Mathematics at Cooper's Hill College.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Mohummud Bahadur Khan and another *v.* the Collector of Bareilly, representing the Government of India, and others. Their lordships have also reversed the decision of the High Court of Bengal, allowing the appeal, with costs, of Brindabim Chunder Sircar Chowdry *v.* Brindabim Chunder Dey Chowdry.

Vice Chancellor Malins has decided that the widow of Mr Flowers, who died in 1863, was entitled to an annuity during her life from the Bombay Civil Fund, and a decree has been pronounced for [illegible]yment of the arrears, with interest at the [illegible] cent. per annum.

The Officers' Memorials Co[illegible] 27, when Sir Percy Herb[illegible]

The funneral of th[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

place on Feb. 28 at Kensal-green Cemetery ; it was attended by a large number of literary gentlemen.

The total sum received as subscriptions to the Bengal Famine Fund amounts to about £53 000. Meetings have been held at Manchester, Brighton, Preston, Dublin and Glasgow, in furtherance of the cause.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Massy ; Lieut.—Col. H. Johnson, Ben. Ret ; Col, G. Harkness, Mad. C.S. ; Dr. Neill Arnott ; Dr. Forbes Winslow ; the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam ; the Duchess of Buckingham ; Lady Northesk ; Baroness Langford ; the Countess of Northesk ; Lieut.-Gen. R. L. Garstin, R.A. ; Major Charles Adams ; J. B Flint, Esq., J.P. for Thanet ; T. M. Mason, Bo. C.S.

## THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF THE SUMMING UP—THE VERDICT—THE SENTENCE.

FEBRUARY 28.—The Lord Chief Justice having for eighteen days been engaged in an exhaustive exposition of the evidence, now succinctly reviewed it, and pointed out its bearing upon the two great primary questions of the case—Is the defendant Roger Tichborne ? Is he Arthur Orton ? Upon both questions, he said, there was a great body of contradictory evidence of opinion as to identity, but it was necessary to look to all the evidence, and especially to the undoubted facts—to observe the bearing of each part upon the rest and to consider the case as a whole. There was the undoubted fact that Arthur Orton was some time at Melipilla, and it was also an undoubted fact that the defendant was there. Only one young Englishman had been known there, and the name of Roger Tichborne was unknown there. This appeared from the correspondence of the defendant with his own friend there, Castro. What was the natural inference ? No one could suppose that Roger Tichborne would have adopted the name of Arthur Orton. The defendant was there ; Arthur Orton was there, What explanation could be adopted but that the defendant was there as Arthur Orton ? Then the same man is traced back to Wapping and from Wapping to Hobart town, and there he was found following the sort of avocations to which Arthur Orton was addicted—those of slaughtering and stock driving. Then there were the undoubted facts—the defendant was at Boisdale in the service of the Fosters, and so was Arthur Orton, and no one was known in their service as Castro, the name by which the defendant said he had gone. There was not only the evidence of several witnesses, but there was the evidence of the books of the Fosters, showing that no one was known there as Castro but that Orton only was known. The defendant admitted he was there, and there for a time similiar to the period of Orton's service there, only he put it at a different date, and in order to square with his story of his rescue from the Bella, he said he had entered their service in July, 1854, and by the name of Castro, whereas the evidence of the books showed that Castro was not known there at all, and that Orton entered the service two years and a half later, at the end of 1856. If so, even waiving the evidence of the witnesses identifying the defendant with Orton—then the whole basis of the defendant's story was destroyed, and he could not be Roger Tichborne, but must be Arthur Orton. Then there was the undoubted evidence of the defendant on coming to England ; his secret visit to Wapping to inquire after Orton's sisters ; his secret correspondence with them, and his subsequent denial of it ; his intimate acquaintance with Wapping people, and numerous other facts of the same nature. Again, there was his ignorance of all that related to the history of the family of Roger Tichborne, his shunning all intercourse with the members of the family, his ignorance of the family property, his declarations that he was born in Dorsetshire and educated at Southampton, his denial that he was in the army or at Stonyhurst, his ignorance even of the Christian names of his supposed mother, and, above all, the "crucial test" of his ignorance of the contents of the sealed packet. Let the jury consider the weight of all these undoubted facts in the case and their bearing on the three great questions involved. Nor was this all. There was the defendant's story as to the shipwreck—so absurd that even his own counsel had to abandon it as incredible. Then the story of his escape from the wreck, equally absurd, and admitted to be equally incredible, and the account of his rescue in a ship, of which he could not even give the name. Then there was the striking fact that the defendant had admitted that he had had St. Vitus's dance, which Roger never had, but which Arthur Orton had. And there was the fact that the defendant for twelve years had lived a coarse and wretched life—natural enough to Arthur Orton, but repulsive to Roger Tichborne—possessed of £1,000 a year, and the heir of a baronetcy and £20,000 a year. The Lord Chief Justice said he was well aware that, by those who themselves were prejudiced and possessed by a foregone conclusion, his charge was considerd partial and one-sided. But he could not on that account shrink from the discharge of his judicial duty. He could not invent facts, nor could he invent explanations of facts which were undoubted and unexplained, and of which the defendant's counsel himself admitted that he could suggest no better explanation than that his client's mind was "diseased"—an easy defence to suggest, without an atom of evidence to support it, save the utterly absurd and incredible nature of his statements. The jury must consider whether all these facts, converging to the same conclusion, did or did not bring home to their minds the conviction of the defendant's guilt. He was entitled certainly to the benefit of a doubt ; but then it must be a reasonable doubt, and not one which was vain and fantastic. And if their minds had no real substantial doubt, they must not shrink from acting according to their conscientious convictions ; underrated by those improper appeals which had been made by the defendant's counsel to popular prejudices or passion. The judges, said the Lord Chief Justice, had been denounced in such terms as had never yet been used by an advocate in addressing an English court. But he could afford to disregard those attacks : he had done his duty conscientiously, and he now left it to the jury to do theirs.

The other judges briefly expressed their entire concurrence in what had fallen from the Lord Chief Justice, and the jury then—about noon—retired to consider their verdict. They were absent less than half-an hour and on their return into court the foreman, in a firm tone, declared that they found the defendant "Guilty," and he then read from a paper their written findings—(1) that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne, (2) that he is Arthur Orton, and (3) that he did not seduce Miss Doughty. The jury added that there was no foundation for the suggestion that there had ever been any improper familiarities between Roger Tichborne and his cousin, and they further appended to their verdict the expression of their regret that the prisoners counsel should have indulged in groundless accusations against those concerned for the prosecution and against certain witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Justice Mellor then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner, declaring the entire concurrence of the judges with the verdict of the jury, dwelling upon the heinous nature of his crime, not only imposture he had attempted in order to rob an infant of his inheritance, but on the infamous perjuries by which he had supported his imposture, and especially the foul and abominable perjury by which he had sought to blast the character of Lady Radcliffe, and declaring that the sentence to be passed was quite inadequate to meet the enormity of the crime. The lerrned judge sentenced him on each of two counts to seven years' penal servitude, making together fourteen years' penal servitude.

An immense crowd of people had been waiting outside in the immediate vicinity of the court to witness the departure of the Claimant, but he was conveyed to Newgate by the police in a private omnibus by a circuitous route, and thus escaped all recognition.

ARTHUR ORTON IN NEWGATE—Alderman Sir Robert Carden has visited, as one of the visiting magistrates, the convict Arthur Orton in his cell, in Newgate, which happens to be the same he occupied previous to the trial of the indictment against him being removed by *certiorari* from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench. Sir Robert found Orton engaged in picking oakum in the cell, that being the accustomed task to which every prisoner sentenced to penal servitude is invariably subjected after conviction, preparatory to his removal to his permanent place of confinement. The convict for the first few days, wore the clothes in which he appeared on his trial. This is contrary to all custom in Newgate, but in this case, from sheer necessity, a departure for once was made from the ordinary rule, for the reason that there was no prison dress in Newgate capable of being adapted to the convict's leviathan dimensions. Orton is said to have been in very good spirits, all things considered, and to have entered freely, and of his own accord, into conversation with the visiting magistrate, saying in effect, among other things, that surely "the people of England" would never submit to what he called the injustice which had been done him on his trial. The convict, on his arrival at Newgate, having stated in answer to a routine question, among others, that he was a Roman Catholic, was excused attending the ordinary religious services in the prison on Sunday. The prisoner stoutly refuses to answer to the name of Castro or Orton, but willingly responds to that of Tichborne. He has since been supplied with his prison dress, which consists of a light brown woollen cloth blouse, knee-breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, common leather shoes, and a cap with a little knob at the top without a peak. He has been closely shaved and had his hair cropped. His shirt-sleeves measure thirsy-seven inches round, the muscle of the arm being twenty-seven inches, while round the chest he is fifty-six inches. He does not pick anything like the portion of oakum alloted to him ; his fingers are somewhat delicate and the tar-rope is very trying. He rises at six o'clock and goes to bed at nine, and attends chapel for the present every morning. He has hitherto maintained complete silence, and, considering all things, takes kindly to the skilly. When his new dress was brought to him he appeared to falter a little, but soon regained his self-possession. He sleeps well. Some of the police who accompanied the prisoner from Westminster to Newgate have stated that in the first instance he exhibited a certain stoicism, but before he arrived at Newgate began to show symptoms of depression. He was silent while on his way, speaking but twice, and then only remarking on the heat of the van ; presently adding that it was almost too much for him. When searched, before being taken off in custody, the articles actually found on his person were a purse containing six shillings and a few postage stamps, a comb, a knife, and an eyeglass. It seems that the impression which got abroad that one of the jury was favourable to the defendant, and would hold out against the opinion of his fellows, originated in the fact that one juror persistently abstained from exchanging views with the others or giving the least inkling as to the course he would take. When, however, the verdict was under formal consideration he at once coincided with the rest in the decision that the defendant was guilty on both counts of the indictment. After release from their long and arduous labours the jury dined together. Amongst the discomforts they had to undergo is to be included the receipt of numerous threatening letters addressed to them collectively and individually. The prisoner has left a wife and r children—the eldest seven years of age.

## HYDERABAD GOSSIP.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

OUR usually dull station is now being enlivened by amusements of more than one description, for what with the extraordinary performances of the Japanese Troupe, the splendid theatrical playing of Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, and Professor Bushell's amusing experiments in Electro-Biology, one has, I assure you, enough to do to protect his pockets from frequent invasions on his "siller." As the bandied saying goes "it never rains, but it pours"—so it is with us in the matter of popular amusements just now.

The Nizam's State Railway is fast approaching completion, and eager enquiries are being made on all sides as to when the line will be opened for passenger traffic. It is already being utilized in this way to a small extent, as the material trains from and to Shahabad facilitate the journey of travellers—though with some discomfort and uncertainty. May the line soon be opened for traffic is the devout wish of all.

The Rajore-Sasti Coal Fields in the neighbourhood of Chanah have been abandoned for some reason or other that has not transpired, and the establishment has, it is stated, been transferred to another locality, where coal of a better quality is said to have been discovered. The opinion is gaining ground that the coal fields in His Highness' territory are superior to any yet dicovered in other parts of India, but it remains to be seen whether quality and quantity will both suffice to meet the requirements of the several Indian railways.

His Highness' Public Works Department, from all accounts, appears to be still in the throes of a dilatory re-organization, and *when* it will emerge from the deplorable state of chaos into which it has gradually drifted, it is really impossible to say. It is suspected—and with some colour of justification for such an inference—that the much-talked-of "re-organization" was after all nothing more or less than a pretext for improving the position of a certain class of engineers (apparently maintained for purposes of "show") and *that* end having been speedily accomplished, the carrying out of the remaining portion of the scheme has been indefinitely postponed. Why, it is asked, and very justly too, should only that portion of the scheme in which the favoured class are interested have been carried into effect while the larger portion of the scheme which chiefly affects Eurasians and natives has been allowed to remain in abeyance ? Invidious distinctions of this sort invariably provoke distrust and dissatisfaction on the part of the neglected ones, and a spirit of antagonism between the despised and the favoured races, which cannot but prove detrimental to the interests of Government, and it will therefore be no matter of surprise if the course of events should terminate into something like the oft-quoted episode of the famous Kilkenny cats.

The fact is, the guiding and directing hand appears to be sadly wanting, else matters would not have been allowed to drift into their present unsatisfactory condition, and unless the reorganization and improvement of the department are vigorously taken in hand *at once* and not allowed to lag, the result will prove ruinous to the Government and disastrous to the interests of the country and of its people. One thing should, however, be borne in mind. Nepotism and caste-feeling which have hitherto been rampant should not be allowed to have any share in the revising of the P. W. Establishment, but *merit alone* should take precedence of Court influence, nationality, and social position. It is only then that any real improvement can reasonably be expected.

The early setting in of the hot weather this year portends a grilling summer, and the usual exodus to the Neilgherries and other sanataria has already commenced.

## THE MYSTERIES OF THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The law of the land is a wondrous and beautiful thing no doubt if one could but understand it. Why, for instance, were the Parsee rioters in the Towers of Silence case tried by a common jury which was not locked up at night, while the Mussulman rioters in the present Sessions are tried by a special jury which is carefully secluded night and day from all society but its own until the trial is finished ? It is not flattering to special jurymen to reflect that while the gentlemen of the common jury are allowed to go free at night as beyond suspicion, they, the "specials," are carefully locked up as open to influence, bribery, and corruption ; for what other reasons can there be to keep honourable men of character and position away from their homes while trying a lot of ignorant, uneducated, miserable rioters ? Surely the letter of the law has been a little strained in this instance.

DIOGENES.

## BOMBAY.

### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ............ „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—To-day being the Ram Naomee holiday, the Small Causes Court will be closed.

ABOLITION OF THE AHMEDNUGGUR SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur has been abolished from this month.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT AT KATTYWAR.—Mr. Candy, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar, intends shortly to proceed to England.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 21st March was 52 feet ; in the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet 4 tenths.

MARRIAGE OF THE YOUNG THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.—The marriage of the young Thakore of Bhownuggur with the daughter of the Chief of Gondul takes place in the course of next month.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Acting Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from "W. J. B.," and Rs. 4 from "N. N. K.," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m. to-day, on the occasion of the departure from the Presidency of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Poona.

MURDER BY A BRAHMIN.—A Brahmin, resident of Veerumgaum, has been arrested by the police on a charge of poisoning a Brahmin woman of that place, who was for some time in his keeping.

ACCIDENT.—Two Mahomedans named Mirza Shaik Ebrahim and Mahomed Tar Vuleeb, employed in the Sassoon Docks, got seriously injured on Tuesday whilst at work. They were soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE OF KULLADGHEE.—Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, of the Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Kulladghee, who has obtained two months' privilege leave, left for Calcutta yesterday.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—A Gujerat paper states that Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is likely to be appointed Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, during the absence of Mr. Melvill in Europe.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—A correspondent states that H. H. Mulharao shortly proceeds to Nowsaree, where he intends to stay for three or four months. Grand preparations are being made at that place for the accommodation of H. H. and his followers.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—A vernacular newspaper denounces the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill as an undeserved slur cast on the civil courts of this country. The writer believes that the Bombay High Court will send a dignified protest against this attempt to encroach on its jurisdiction.

AN ACTION FOR WORK AND LABOUR.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Acting First Judge, a case was called for hearing, in which Messrs. Chalk and Turner, practising in Bombay as solicitors, sued Baloo Raghoo and Nursoo Raghoo, to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount due for work and labour done and money paid by plaintiffs in a suit brought by the first defendant in the High Court. The second defendant appeared in person, and admitted the debt. A verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs, payable in one month.

ASSAULT CASES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, one Chotoo Salim Hoossein was charged with assaulting a woman named Luxmee. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. He was further ordered to forfeit the sum of Rs. 200, being the amount of the bond he had entered into for his future good behaviour, with the alternative of one month's further rigorous imprisonment.—A man named Soorkia Visram was yesterday fined by the same magistrate Rs. 10, on a charge of assaulting one Monja Ramsing.

WE regret to notice that other four soldiers of H. M.'s 68th Regiment have been convicted of theft. This makes, with those sent to the Criminal Sessions in Bombay by Captain Crawford, nine soldiers of this regiment who have come to grief within the past fortnight. The well-doing soldiers of H. M.'s 68th Regiment ought at once to bestir themselves and endeavour to look after the others, lest the regiment get a bad character in Poona. Such a character, if confirmed by such frequent displays of public crime, such as those we refer to, will stick to the regiment all through its Indian career. It looks as if a spirit of recklessness had taken possession of some of the men of the regiment. The respectable men of the 68th can do much to exercise this spirit.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DECISION.—A correspondent of a mofussil paper states that a short time ago a case, in which some persons were charged with cutting the ear of a person, was decided by the officer of a talooka cutchery in the Dharwar zillah. The officer sentenced each of the prisoners to a fine of twenty-five rupees, and while the convicted persons were about to send for money to obtain their release by paying the fine, the officer left the cutchery and went home, closing the office. Very late at night this officer sent for the police officer and told him that he had sentenced each of the convicted persons to a month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of Rs. 25 ; and that the police officer should apprehend them before daybreak and send them to Dharwar. The writer observes that the talooka officer has committed an illegality by giving one decision in open court and another one at night at his own residence.

## THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE following is the programme of the Concert to be given in the Town Hall at half-past five this afternoon in aid of the Scottish Orphanage :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Organ Solo | National Anthem with Variations | Rink. |
| Song | The wee Lassie sittin' at the door | A. Gladstone. |
| Soprano solo | The Nightingale's Trill | W. Gane. |
| Nocturne a Deux Voix | La Patrie des Hirondelles | F. Masini. |
| Flute solo | Recollections of Mozart | Clinton. |
| Tenor solo | Non ever | T. Mattei. |
| Song | The Rowan Tree | |
| Organ solo | Offertoire No. 5 | Lefebre Wely. |
| Four Part Song | The Hunter's Farewell | Mendelssohn. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The audience are requested to rise during the performance of the Melody of the National Anthem, but to resume their seats whilst the variations are being played. Carriages may be ordered for a quarter to seven.

## THE TOOLSEE ALLIGATOR.

THE account that was given to us yesterday of the alligator that was captured at Toolsee was slightly inaccurate, and as two or three gentlemen were present when the brute was brought in we are enabled to give the correct version. It appears that three or four alligators have been shot at Toolsee since the commencement of the works there. These must have travelled over and from Vehar or from the adjacent swamps. The one that was captured on Sunday last by a number of coolies in the employ of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., the contractors, was about ten feet long, and according to the men's statement was on the hill above the new dam and had been there for ten days. It was brought in triumphantly by twenty or thirty coolies slung on poles and securely tied with thick rope. They had mauled it about the head with a toddy-drawer's knife before they succeeded in getting it secured. On being asked what they were going to do with it a Parsee, who was with them, replied that they were going to extract the oil as it was good for medicine, but whether for internal or external application he did not say. Mr. Campbell, who was present, ordered it to be shot and the skin preserved. It appears, however, that when Mr. Clark saw it for the first time in the morning he ordered it to be taken into Bombay ; but when it reached Coorla it died in the cart and was taken back to Toolsee. It is curious to note the distance and over what difficult ground these unwieldy monsters travel. The one in question had probably lost its way or mistaken the road, as it is difficult to account for its being on such high ground. It may not be generally known that there are two species of alligators in India, one with a blunt-pointed snout, which feeds on animals and human beings when it can get them ; the other with a long thin snout with a round disc-like termination. This is harmless, living on fish, &c. It will interest Vehar picnic parties to be told that those found at Toolsee belong to the first order.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY forenoon a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the New Secretariat.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honorable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Honorable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honorable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Honorable A. Rogers.
The Honorable Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Honorable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Honorable Narayan Vasudeojee.
The Honorable J. K. Bythell.
The Honorable F. S. Chapman,

The Honourable Mr. Chapman took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

Mr. Nugent (Acting Under-Secretary) presented the following papers to the Council :—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II of 1864, providing for the Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels, and to provide for the Examination of Engineers of Steam Vessels."

2. Report of the Select Committee on the Jails Bill

3. Letters from the Inspector General of Prisons, Senior Assistant Judge, Sholapoor, and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, regarding the Jails Bill.

The Council then went into consideration of the Bills and Orders of the day :—

BILL NO. I. of 1874.—A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE MAKING OF STREET TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

The Honourable Mr. Rogers : Sir,—I beg to move the the first reading of Bill No. 1 of 1874, to authorize the making of street tramways in Bombay. It will be seen by the appendix to the Bill that articles of agreement were made last year between Messrs Stearns and Kittredge and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to enable that firm to construct tramways in the city of Bombay. That agreement was subsequently confirmed by Government, and the purport of this Bill is to enable the promoters of the tramways to carry out its objects. Tramways have now been laid down in most of the principal cities in the world, and it has always been found necessary to provide special rules for their construction and management. The Bill before us is similar to the legislation agreed upon regarding tramways in Calcutta and elsewhere, and of course its objects are to secure the convenience of the community. The only point I may remark upon is, that although the Municipal Commissioner has power, with the sanction of the Corporation, to permit the construction of tramways, he will not have power, without special enactment, to hand over certain portions of the public roads and streets for the special use of tramways. It is obvious that if an act of this kind were not passed, it would be possible for the owners of private carriages to drive on the rails, in front of a tramway car, so as to impede it deliberately. It is partly to protect the Tramway Company from being interfered with in this way that this Bill is introduced, and partly to make people liable to certain penalties in case of non-payment of their fares. With these remarks, I beg to move that this Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—Sir,—One would suppose from the preamble of this Bill that this Tramway Company were about to confer a great benefit upon the community generally. But I believe I speak the sentiments of a large portion of the public who use our roads when I say that the tramways are an intolerable nuisance at present, and really I cannot see how they can be otherwise so long as the rails are laid down upon the present system. I believe that it will be necessary to provide in some way for the paving of the parts of the road adjoining the rails, for so long as the rails are laid in macadamised roads the metalling will be giving way, leaving the rails bare. I think also that in this Bill we shall have to consider how people may be compensated speedily for the injuries which their persons or their property may receive from these tramways. I cannot say what the ordinary remedy at law for this is, but it seems to me that it is extremely desirable to provide in this Bill that a person whose horse or carriage has been damaged by the rails should have some speedy means provided him of obtaining redress. I think it right to remark that the popular feeling about the tramway system is that it is a great nuisance, and therefore in any Bill upon the subject we ought to endeavour to reduce the evil to a minimum.

The Hon, Colonel Kennedy—I quite agree with the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Chapman. The tramways are a considerable nuisance and a great impediment to the ordinary traffic of the city. It is perhaps too late now to take these objections, because the tramways are laid upon most of our principal streets, but I agree that it is now our duty to reduce the evil to a minimum, as the Hon. Mr. Chapman has just said. When these rails come to be run upon there will be a considerable dislodgment of metal and thus there will be a continual impediment to ordinary carriage traffic. Looking at the narrowness and extreme tortuousness of most of the roads in Bombay, the rails cannot be avoided, and I think that whoever may attempt to cross them when the cars have run upon them for some time will feel a considerable jar upon his wheels. It seems to me that the only people who will be benefitted by these tramways are the coachbuilders.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas also concurred with the Hon. Mr. Chapman. In Abdool Rahmon street the carriage way was so narrow that private carriages would be compelled to go upon the tramways, and yet the hon'ble mover had stated that one of the objects of the Bill was to prevent private carriages from going on the rails.

His Excellency the President—There are provisions for taking away the rails in a street if they should prove inconvenient. Certainly, the unfortunate tramway presents itself in its most unfavourable state when it is under construction, and I believe that this is the reason why it is so unpopular. It may improve in popularity when it is in complete and in working order.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Completed portions of the tramway that have not been used by cars already offer obstacles to carriage traffic. What will the tramway be when it has borne traffic for some time ?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—May it please your Excellency,—The present discussion is hardly in order, because the Executive Government, so far as they are concerned, are committed to the principle of the Bill, and unless it be intended to throw it out altogether this is not the time for the consideration of details. I agree with your Excellency that it is rather unfortunate that the consideration of this measure has been postponed to the present time, when the public are experiencing a great amount of inconvenience from the construction of the tramways. I trust, however, that what has been said in this room will show the projectors the necessity of exercising strict supervision over their contractors, so that the ordinary carriage traffic may not be obstructed or disturbed by the laying down of their lines. If so many streets had not been broken up at one time and the work had been completed in short sections, I do not think that the unpopularity of the experiment would have been so great as it appears to be at present. However, I do not consider that the project ought to be condemned because inconvenience and obstruction have been caused when the lines were under construction. Government sanctioned the agreement with the Tramway Company under the hope and in the expectation that the new system would improve the means of locomotion in this city and be advantageous to the poorer classes ; and I still hope that, notwithstanding the temporary inconvenience which is being experienced, this hope and expectation will be realised. During my recent visit to England I noticed a tramway of this description which runs through Camden Town, and there seemed to be no difficulty whatever in respect to the passage of ordinary carriages, while the cars seemed to be exceedingly popular with the people inhabiting that suburb of the metropolis. I believe that although the Bombay tramway may not find much favour among that class of persons who are able to afford carriages, yet it will confer great benefits upon the poorer classes of the community. I notice in the Bill before us certain provisions which are not in complete accordance with the Bombay Municipal Act. It was my object in that enactment to prevent any new streets being opened except with the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, the Corporation, and the Government. When the agreement with the promoters of the Tramway Company was entered into I was too ill to attend to business, or I should have pointed out that the proposed contract was not in accord with the Act. Government has now, it seems to me, virtually abdicated its power to interfere in this matter, and left the authority to determine what streets shall be opened in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner only, and that agreement we must now carry out. I was of opinion that no new street should be opened without the concurrence of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Government ; but this joint authority will, now that this agreement has been entered into, be concentrated in the Commissioner. I call attention to this matter to show that a serious responsibility is now about to be vested in the Municipal Commissioner, and I trust that this officer will take care that no streets are opened up in a manner which will be injurious to the public. To him the community will look if the extension of tramways is carried out in a manner that will be detrimental to the public interests.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I see that the tramways are now being extended up to Byculla.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Although tramways have been criticised severely by several hon. members here, yet I understand that it is not the intention of any of them to oppose my motion for the first reading of the Bill. I think, however, that in the course of these criticisms some strong expressions were used which were scarcely justifiable. The Hon. Mr. Chapman said that no benefit would accrue from the system, and that it is an unmitigated nuisance. Now, seeing that the system has not had a trial in Bombay yet, I do not think the Hon. Mr. Chapman should have said what he did. Tramways have been tried and have answered in other parts of the world, and there is no apparent reason why they should not succeed in this city. The Hon. Mr. Tucker has mentioned that he saw tramways flourishing in London.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The tramway I referred to was not in a crowded part of London, and the streets in which it was laid were much broader than the majority of the streets in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There are many streets in Bombay which are as broad as Camden Town, and I hope that when the system is set agoing here it will not be found "to be an intolerable" nuisance to the public, but, on the contrary, a great benefit. Some observations were made with regard to the probability of the road metalling being shaken up and carriages being damaged while crossing the rails, but these are merely matters of detail, which may surely be left to the care of the Municipal Commissioner Moreover, as the Hon. Mr. Tucker has just pointed out, an agreement has been entered into by Government which it must carry out now, so that we are committed to the principle of the measure.

The motion that this Bill be now read a first time was put to the Council by His Excellency the President and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers did not think it necessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

After a brief discussion, the Bill was referred to the following Select Committee :—The Hon. Col. Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Chapman, and the mover (the Hon. Mr. Rogers.)

The Committee were ordered to report on or before the 31st instant.

THE REGULATION OF JAILS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers : Sir,—I beg to move the second reading of Bill No. II. of 1873—A Bill for the Regulation of Jails in the City and Presidency of Bombay, and the enforcement of discipline therein. As I entered into the details of this Bill when I moved the first reading of it at Poona, it will not be necessary for me to go thoroughly into the subject again. I shall simply, therefore, make a few observations upon the changes which the Select Committee have made in the reading of the Bill and refer briefly to a few suggestions made by Judges of the High Court. These remarks can be more fully entered into when the Bill is being considered in detail. Sir Michael Westropp says—"I think it should be distinctly stated whether or not the House of Correction in the Island of Bombay is to be subject to the provisions of this Bill. That establishment is the subject of a special enactment (R. O. R III. of 1827) and of the Acts XVIII. of 1862., V. of 1865, and XIII. of 1856, sec. 49." It appears that the provisions of Act VIII of 1856, on which this Bill is founded, would be applicable in all its details to the House of Correction, and it has therefore been found advisable to insert words in the present Bill excluding the House of Correction from its operations. The Select Committee have also taken care to exempt all civil jails in Bombay from the provisions of this Act in order that the powers and responsibilities of the Sheriff of Bombay in regard to civil matters should not be interfered with. Section 19 has given rise to a good deal of discussion. I think I mentioned when introducing this Bill that there had been a deal of difficulty experienced in the cases of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for short terms. By the existing law they had to be sent either to a criminal jail or a subordinate jail, whichever happened to be nearest, and it was found impracticable in the subordinate jails to provide hard labour for prisoners. In the present Bill we have endeavoured to meet this objection in two ways—first, by shortening the time for which prisoners must be sent to subordinate jails, and, second, by giving the Executive Government the power to decide in certain cases that subordinate jails shall be considered capable of being pronounced fit to hold prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods up to three months. An objection has been raised by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey in his remarks upon this Bill as to the responsibility which would devolve upon the class of officers who are now generally appointed superintendents of jails. He objects to civil surgeons being placed in charge of jails as superintendents, because their private duties often prevent them from paying the requisite attention to the prisoners and the regular jail management. Whether civil surgeons should be appointed as superintendents of jails is, however, a mere matter of finance. In several instances lately we have endeavoured to appoint independent superintendents, and so far as the means of Government will permit the same plan will be carried out regarding other jails. If in going through the details of the Bill any honorable member can point out any way by which we can provide for the superintendents of jails being more thoroughly carried out by the jailor than by the superintendent, I shall have no objection to the suggestion being embodied in this Bill As to the power of superintendents to punish prisoners, the Inspector General of Prisons says that in some cases he considers punishments, especially flogging, were exercised rather indiscriminately, and we have therefore provided for rules being framed to regulate the matter. There is one other point which appears to have been overlooked by the Select Committee, and which Mr. Justice West has called attention to. I refer to the discipline of prisoners when employed in outdoor work. Regarding this matter, the Advocate-General has favoured me with two draft sections, which I shall propose when we go into committee. I think these sections will meet the emergencies contemplated by Mr. Justice West.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—Before the vote is put to the Council I would like to ask the Hon. Mr. Rogers whether he has paid any attention to Act XXVI. of 1870 of the Government of India—a bill which regulates all the jails throughout the greater part of India ? It is in many respects a superior Bill to this one.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I beg to explain that the present Bill is not a new Bill. With few exceptions it is merely an amendment of the law that has been in force in Bombay since 1856.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman regretted that in the Bill no distinctions were made between superintendents of jails of different classes, nor between tried and untried prisoners. It seemed to him very hard that an untried man should be liable to be tied up and flogged by some Government official receiving, perhaps, not more than Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. In the Government of India bill both of these subjects were properly dealt with.

(*To be continued.*)

[Here we are compelled by the arrival of the English mail to omit the Hon. Mr. Tucker's speech against the Bill, which was finally referred back to the Select Committee. The Council will meet again on the 8th proximo to consider the Tramways Bill.]

## SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### THE SHAIK ABDOOL RAHMON STREET RIOTERS.

THE trial of the sixty-two rioters was resumed yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Marriott and the same Special Jury. The Advocate General, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson appeared for prisoner No. 43, as Mr. Hart was unable to be present. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, with Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Branson, for the rest of the prisoners.

Before proceeding with the case the Advocate General said that he was informed that one of the prisoners was so ill that, in the opinion of the surgeon of the Jail, he was unable to attend in Court. If his Lordship was satisfied that the prisoner was too ill to attend, the more regular course would be, in order that the time of the Court and the jury might not be wasted, that he should enter a *nolle prosequi* against the prisoner.

Joel Samuel, an apothecary's assistant in the jail, was then called and sworn. He stated that the prisoner was suffering from inflammation of the tonsils. Dr. Hunter had seen him that morning and had said that he could not attend in court, as he was in a dangerous state.

The Advocate General then entered a *nolle prosequi*.

Mr. Souter was then called and said :—

I am Commissioner of Police in Bombay. On the 13th of February in consequence of information I received, I went to Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street. I found the street filled with a mob and a riot going on. The mob was composed of Arabs, Seedees, and Mussulmans. It would be difficult to give a correct estimate of how many persons there were but there must have been several hundred. The street was crammed. The men were throwing stones and throwing things out at the windows, and were all in a great state of excitement. Upon the arrival of the police the principal part of the mob fell back towards the Crawford market and we cleared the space in front of the Ali-Baug. The police under my orders entered the Ali-Baug and the opposite houses, and arrested the persons they found there. I gave particular orders that the prisoners as they were arrested should be placed apart in the street under a police guard. I saw these orders carried out. I don't think it was possible that they could have escaped as they were all secured with hand cuffs, or tied up with tape. At the time I reached the street on this occasion there was not the slightest traffic going on. I don't think I saw any except Mahomedans in the street at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson :—

The prisoners whom I caused to be put apart were to the best of my belief all taken in Shaik Abdool Rahmon street and out of the Ali-Baug and the two Parsee houses opposite. Some were followed from Shaik Abdool Rahmon street by the police. I mean some of the 62 prisoners were brought from the gullies, but they were all followed from Shaik Abdool Rahmon street. I pursued two myself and arrested them. I can't identify any of the men I pursued into the gullies, I am quite sure that my eyes never left those I pursued. I had some conversation with Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy about his loss. To the best of my belief he estimated his loss to be about 5 or 6 thousand rupees I don't know if the exact extent of his loss has been ascertained. I know that he stated before Mr. Connon that his loss was Rs. 50,000.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—At the time I saw Jejeebhoy he was in a state of great excitement. At the time the news was brought to me about the riot I was in my office at Mazagon, and so was Mr. Edginton.

Rao Bahadoor Dajee Dady Gungajee, examined by Mr. Ferguson, said—I am an inspector of the Bombay police. On the 13th of February last I accompanied Mr. Souter to Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street. I saw a mob of persons creating a disturbance in the street. I saw some Mahomedans in the house opposite the Ali-Baug. I went into the first storey of the house. It is Jejeeboy Dhunjebhoy's house. I arrested some men on the first floor. Prisoner No 36, when I arrested him, I brought him down stairs and gave him in charge of Bapoo Jemadar. When I arrested him he was breaking and smashing things. After giving him in charge of the jemadar. I went to the second floor and arrested another man. He was throwing things out at the window. Prisoner No. 44 is the man. I took him downstairs to the place where the other prisoners were placed, and gave him in charge of the police there. I afterwards saw the prisoners there assembled and marched away in charge of the police.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Shaik Ahmed Baboo, a jemadar of police, said—On the 14th of February I went to Shaik Abdool Raymon Street with Mr. Souter. I saw a crowd there. I arrested prisoner No. 46. I arrested him in the street near Jejeebhoy's house. He was throwing stones at the house. I made him over to the police who were in charge of the other prisoners. I afterward formed part of the escort who took the prisoners to the chowkey.

Sirdar Khan Hajee Khan, subadar of police, stated on the 13th of February last I was on duty at the Jumma Musjid. I was one of the party with Khan Baadoor Abdool Ali. I saw the mob in the street. I arrested prisoner No. 17. He had a bar of iron in one hand and a piece of firewood in the other and was running. A European was chasing him. I arrested him opposite the police chowkey in Abdool Rahmon Street, I made him over to Bapoo Khundoo, Jemadar.

Mr. Joseph McDermot, a constable of police, identified prisoner No. 8 as a man he had ordered a sepoy to arrest on the ground floor of Jejeebhoy's house. He had arrested others whom he could not identify.

Bapoo Khundoo, a jemadar, said he had arrested prisoners 7 and 13. The former was arrested 5 or 6 hundred paces from Jejeebhoy's house, while running away. He had nothing in his hand. The latter was coming down from Jeejeebhoy's house.

Prisoner No. 1 was identified by a police constable as having been given into his charge by Mr. Mills.

Ramjee Dhondoo, another constable, stated that prisoner No. 25 had caught him by the neck and thrown him down. Many others persons had also kicked him, none of whom he could identify. This was near the chowkey, about 80 paces from the Ali-Baug.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—This man caught you by your neck from behind. Is that so ? A. Yes.

Q. Then how came you to see him ? A. I turned round.

Q. Did you ever see him before ? A. No.

Q. Did you not look round at any of those who kicked you ? A. No.

Shewram Succaram, a police constable, identified prisoner No. 27 as having been arrested by him near Jejeebhoy's house.

Narayen Crishna, a police naik, said he had arrested No. 42 while throwing stones. He himself had been struck with stones that day.

Imaum Ali, a havildar, deposed to having arrested No 10 who jumped out at a window from Jejeebhoy's house.

Jewajee Crishnajee, a police sepoy, said he had arrested No. 29 while he was breaking a window with the leg of a chair.

Mohideen Shaik Ali, a police naik, pointed out prisoner No. 57 as having been arrested by him, while breaking bottles in the dispensary adjoining Jejeebhoy's house.

Ramjee Bawajee, a police naique, remembered being present in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street on the 13th February last. He saw a man coming down the verandah of Jejeebhoy's house with a piece of firewood in his hand and arrested him. That man was prisoner No. 37.

Balla Sagoon, a policeman doing duty as a clerk in the Mombadevi chowkey, remembered the sixty-two prisoners being brought to the chowkey on the 13th February. He asked each prisoner his name and took down the names as they stated them. They were taken from the chowkey to the Police Office. The book containing the names was produced and identified by the witness.

To Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—The men were brought to the chowkey about 2 or half-past 2 o'clock.

Ramjee Essoo, a policeman, was present at the riot in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street and arrested prisoners Nos. 39 and 40 in the verandah of Jejeebhoy's house. They were breaking a cupboard with pieces of wood and were made over to the police who had charge of the batch of prisoners.

The Advocate General said that completed the evidence of the police with the exception of Constable Boorer, who was so ill that he could not attend to give evidence.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ally was recalled and identified Sorabjee Adurjee (present in Court) as the man whom he picked up in Dhunjee Dongria Street.

Sorabjee Adurjee examined by the Advocate General—I am a working-box maker, and remember the 13th February last. I came from Withulwady and entered Cowree Mohla, when I heard Mahomedans cry "deen, deen." I therefore entered Mohta Mohla opposite Ali-Baug and concealed myself behind a bench on the verandah of a Parsee's house. The house is situated close to a gully. Whilst I was so concealed a Mahomedan came and threw a stone at the door of the house. I got up to run away, and had scarcely got down the steps when Seedees and Mussulmans came up, seized me, and dragged me into the gully. I was struck on the head with a thick stick, and I fell to the ground insensible. When I recovered my senses I found myself in the hospital. I left the hospital and returned to my house last Saturday.

Dr. W. F. Knapp, second surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, remembered the last witness being brought to the hospital on the 13th February last. He was suffering from symptoms of fracture of the base of the skull three contused wounds, and symptoms of injuries to the kidney. The last might have been produced by his being trodden upon. The injuries were very severe, and he was unconscious for two days, when he commenced to rally. He was discharged on Saturday last.

Dr. Sidney Smith, police surgeon, said he had Constable Boorer under his medical charge at present. He was suffering from dysentery and was quite incapable of attending the Court and giving his evidence.

The Advocate General applied that Constable Boorer's evidence, given before the magistrate, be read to the jury under the New Evidence Act.

Mr. Eli Hingley, chief clerk to the Senior Magistrate, proved Mr. Connon's signature to Mr. Boorer's deposition, which was then read to the jury. Mr. Boorer identified prisoners Nos. 2, 24, and 34 before the magistrate.

Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy examined by Mr. Ferguson—I live in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street directly opposite the Ali-Baug. I was in my house about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th February last. I was on the third storey of the house, which overlooks the street. I heard cries of "deen, deen," upon which I ran downstairs and ordered the street door to be closed. The windows of the house were likewise closed. I was looking down into the street through the venetians of a window on the first storey. I saw Mohamedan boys and Seedees in the street. They threw stones at the Ali-Baug and at my house and that of Dr. Pestonjee. I then saw a Memon beckon to him the crowd which was coming from the direction of the Crawford Markets ; and he pointed out the Ali-Baug to them. The crowd consisted of Seedees, Arabs, Peshowrees, Bombay Memons and Koncanees. There were from 400 to 500 persons, and they filled the entire street. They broke open the gate of the Ali-Baug, and, going inside, pulled down the branches of the trees and broke the benches and barrels of pickle that were in the compound. There were about 100 persons in the compound. I then saw the aforesaid Memon beckon the crowd towards my house. Thereupon the crowd came and began to break open the doors of my house. The outer was a grated door, and the inner door, which was of wood, was secured with a chain and a cross bar. They broke the bars of the door and window on the ground floor and also a panel of the inner door. I could see everything through a lattice work in the floor of the first storey. I saw five or six men enter the house, and I then went to the rear of the house on the first floor, and passing across a terrace, descended by a ladder into a neighbouring compound. I had a narrow escape from falling into a well while descending. Two females and two servants escaped with me. We remained concealed in a godown stored with matting, the property of a Lohana. We were in the godown an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half. Mr. Edginton released us from the godown. On going into the house, I saw everything broken and smashed. There was an iron safe in the house, the contents of which had been abstracted. It contained jewellery, diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. I roughly estimate their value at from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. I have ordered a correct estimate to be prepared of the value of the jewellery, but it is not yet ready. I recognise these copper utensils, some of which bear my name. I have lost all my clothes, including sarees and embroidered clothes. Of the men who were in the riot I identify prisoners Nos. 23, 25, 47. I saw No. 23 break the drinking fountain in the wall of the Ali-Baug with a rod of iron he had in his hand. No. 25 climbed over the gate of the Ali-Baug and was breaking things in the compound. No. 47 was breaking the gate of the Ali-Baug.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I was in dread of my life and was very much confused. I had frequently seen No 25 in the street. No. 47 has a mark on his face, by which I recognise him. He carried in his hand the trunk of a babool (Gum Arabic) tree, with which he was breaking the gate of the Ali Baug. I had some conversation with Mr. Souter about the extent of my losses. I may have stated the amount to be much below what I stated now. I was very much confused, for I spoke to him about half an hour after I was released.

To the Advocate General—At that time I could scarcely realise what the amount of my loss was. I have no doubt whatever as to the identity of the three men I have pointed out.

Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee examined by the Advocate General—I am a medical practitioner living in the house next to Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy's. My dispensary is on the ground-floor of the house and is entered from the verandah through the street door. The street door is a massive wooden door, having in front of it an iron door let into a wooden frame-work. On the morning of the 13th February last, the value of my drugs, furniture, and clothes in the dispensary was about Rs. 2,500. I was in the house that day when I heard shouting in the street. I looked out and ordered my doors and windows to be closed. The mob attacked my house. Both doors of my dispensary were forced open, and the dispensary entered and all the property smashed and destroyed. Only the ground-floor of my house was invaded by the mob. Some of the upper windows were broken. I went to the fourth storey of the house with my family and five children. I was in a state of great alarm owing to the doings of the mob.

To the Court—The Musjid Bunder cross street is about thirty or forty paces from my house.

Eduljee Adurjee examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am a contractor and live on the income of my property. On the 13th February last, I was at the house of a friend in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, situated on the opposite side of the Ali-Baug. I heard a shout of "deen, deen." I saw a large crowd of Mahomedans coming from the direction of the Crawford Markets. Some of them had in their hands thick sticks, some pieces of firewood, and some stones. I saw them throw the stones at the houses in the street. In trying to close the window, I was struck with two or three stones. I succeeded in closing the window partially. I could see well what took place in the street. I saw the mob throw stones at the house opposite to my friend's. There was a liquor shop near the house. The mob broke the gas lamp attached to the liquor-shop, knocked down the license-board, and broke it to pieces. They struck the door of the liquor-shop, but I did not see it broken. I saw stones being thrown into the shop. I recognise some of the prisoners ; but I can also recognise a man in Court who has not been arrested. There he is standing, opposite to me. I saw him in the mob. [Points him out. He is detained.] I identify prisoners Nos. 37 and 45.

At the request of the Advocate General, the man pointed out by the last witness was asked his name and address, which are Nubbee Bux Rahimutbux, living near the Nabob's mosque. He was then told to go. We believe the police intend to prosecute him.

Nusserwanjee Framjee examined by the Advocate General—I am a priest attached to the fire-temple in the Ali-Baug. Besides the fire-temple there is a place for giving feasts ; and there is a godown in which are stored the pots and pans used for the feasts. On Friday, the 13th February last, in consequence of information I received, I ordered the gates of the Ali-Baug to be closed at half-past 12 o'clock. The doors of the godowns were also closed. On hearing a shout in the street, I had the door of the fire-temple closed. Only the officiating priest can go inside the fire-temple where the sacred fire is kept. It would be defiling the temple if any other person entered the place or touched the censer in which the fire is kept. It would be a great insult to our religion to extinguish the sacred fire. At 1 o'clock every thing in the temple was in order. I stood near a well inside a room. I was the only person in the Ali-Baug at the time. I heard a great shout, and being alarmed went and stood near the fire. They attempted to break open the door of the fire-temple, and being alarmed I went and concealed myself in a bathing-place in the rear. I remained there about two hours. When I came out of the hiding place, the police were in charge of the place. Everything in the fire-temple was broken and smashed. The sacred fire had been extinguished ; the censer had been knocked down to the ground and smashed. All the globe lamps were broken to pieces. All other furniture in the temple was broken to pieces. There are cupboards, let into the walls, which contained Zend and Pehlvi books of our religion. The cupboards were broken open and the books torn to pieces. By these proceedings our temple was defiled. It was used as a place of worship by the Parsees residing in the neighbourhood. I went to the godown where the pots and pans were kept. Many of them were battered down like this one produced in Court. The benches in the Ali-Baug were broken, and the trees in the compound injured. The well I spoke of is also injured : its wooden frame-work is forced out and the chunam-work destroyed.

Framjee Bhickajee examined by the Advocate General—I am an inspector of police. On the 13th February last, I had my quarters in a house in Shaik Abdool Rahmon street, about 150 yards from the Ali-Baug. I was in my house. At 1 p. m. I heard cries of "deen, deen," in the street. I looked out of the window and I saw crowds of Mahomedans coming from the direction of the Jumma Musjid with sticks in their hands. I put on my police uniform and went into the street. I saw some persons throwing stones at my house. I arrested one, a big grown Bombay Mussulman, and gave him in charge. I prevented the crowd from going into the Parsee street. I then saw another crowd coming from the direction of the Chuckla. It consisted of Mahomedans, who brandished the sticks they had in their hands. I stopped this crowd also from getting into Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street I then saw another crowd, consisting of Arabs and Seedees, at the other end of the street. The Mahomedans who were near, on seeing the Seedees and Arabs, attacked me. I was caught by five or six and was knocked down. I had a very hard struggle, and succeeded in getting out. I went and stood in my verandah, into which they threw stones. I entered the house and closed the door. They broke open the door, but nobody entered. They broke open all the panes of glass. I don't know of my own knowledge what became of the man I gave into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Those who cried out "deen, deen" near my house were all men. They were not boys, and it is false to say that I struck a boy. I fled into the house. I did not go on to the roof of the house. I did not throw any stones or broken bottles from the house. It is a false statement. I saw no stones or glass bottles thrown. If any were thrown I should have seen them.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners. He was glad, very glad, no doubt, in common with the jury themselves, that the narrative of this distressing affair was fast drawing to a close, for he would now occupy very little of their time. As they all knew, this great city had for the last few weeks been little better than a city in a state of seige. But with the causes of this state of things they had here nothing to do. This had been very properly enunciated by his learned friend, and in that expression he entirely concurred. Another enquiry would no doubt be instituted of a very different character from this, untrammelled by any precedents of courts of justice, and before which every person would be enabled to appear to vindicate his own character, and they might all hope that preventive measures would be suggested to prevent the recurrence of such a disturbance again. Some might have come there, and some might be found elsewhere, who would complain of his shortcomings on the present occasion. Having come there probably with the expectation that he would abuse the robes he wore—that simply because he represented one body he would fall upon another. He hoped he knew his duties too well as an advocate to disgrace his robes by any such conduct, and he hoped he knew his duties too well as a citizen to let fall one expression he could help which might find to keep up the present excitement. This had been his policy from the commencement of the case. He had refrained from touching upon those topics which had been touched upon elsewhere. He had carefully abstained from touching on anything that the tribunal formed to investigate into these riots should have to deal with. He began with the question of the glass bottles This was strictly within the limits of his duty. He tried to show that as he was instructed the riots originally commenced through the imprudent act of the last witness (Inspector Framjee). He was glad that he had been called. And now if he (Mr. Serjeant Atkinson) had offered him an insult he was there to offer the most profound apology that an advocate could make for, as it seemed to him, Mr. Framjee had completely vindicated his character. And now he would tell them what his defence was. For a great number of these men he had no defence to make. There were 25 who had not been identified. But before he went to this part of his subject he would make one remark respecting the whole of them. Some of them were guilty of very different offences, followed, by very different consequences, from merely being members of an unlawful assembly. Against several of them the charges were that they were guilty of theft and robbery, and he need scarcely point out to the jury that the punishment for this was of a very severe character. And if they, following the suggestion of his learned friend (the Advocate General), were to find all the prisoners guilty of theft or robbery, because one committed that offence, they might pass upon them a sentence which the law did not permit of. If fifty men were members of an unlawful assembly, and one of them for purposes of his own committed theft or murder, the rest were in no way implicated. According to the proposition of his learned friend, and according to the nature of the charges, for it was founded upon them, it in an unlawful assembly anyone committed an act for his own purposes, every one was guilty of that act. He denied the proposition from beginning to end, and was prepared to show that it was not law. This question continually arose in England in cases of poaching. Five or six men went poaching, they were caught and ran away, and perhaps an hour afterwards one of their number went back thinking that if he murdered the keeper all means of detection would be gone. If he went and murdered him, even though the others were at no great distance, it had been held that they were not guilty. The principle was this—and here it was most important—because if only one or two committed theft or robbery, and upon that the jury convicted them all, they would convict them of an offence illegally.

His Lordship here said that he might as well mention at this part of Mr. Serjeant Atkinson's address, that in directing the jury he should hold that every member of an unlawful assembly would be liable for any offence committed by any one member of that assembly, if that offence was such as the members of that assembly knew was likely to ensue in the prosecution of their common object, and then he would leave it to the jury to consider whether such an offence would be likely to be committed.

Mr Serjeant Atkinson then continued. The question he said would be this,—Did theft form any part of the common object with which the men met together ? Now the one party were Mussulmans. The houses they attacked were Parsee houses. Looking at it this way, without going minutely into the cases of the riot, it was clear that it was entirely a religious matter. Could the jury think then that the men had any intention of committing theft ? There whole object was one of revenge and had nothing whatever to do with theft. Anything might be "likely" to result, but did theft form a portion of their common object before they entered upon it ? If the jury thought the dispute was entirely of a religious character, they could not come to the conclusion that theft was any part of the common design of the prisoners. One of the prisoners (No. 1) was said to have committed theft. He was the man upon whose person these copper pots were found. He might have been guilty, and having been identified as a member of an unlawful assembly, if the jury believed the evidence, they might find him guilty of the theft of these articles. But could the jury say, that because he committed that theft, therefore it was part and parcel of the common object that he should commit that theft ? And this was not merely a technical matter. Years of punishment was the difference between them, and he begged and cautioned them, to pay attention to this part of the case. This was all he would say respecting the whole body of the prisoners. He now came to that branch of the case where he said he had a good defence He said that 25 of them were not identified. There was not a scintilla of evidence against them except that they were in the hands of the police, and were now in the dock, that they were the members of an unlawful assembly. Before entering into the facts he would call their attention to the doctrine mentioned by his learned friend, and in support of which he had cited the authority of Chief Justice Tyndal's decision, for it was a most dangerous doctrine. And if it was true they might well, all of them, call upon the mountains to cover them. For they had nothing to do but to be arrested by a policeman, put into the box, and gagged as all prisoners were, and then be called upon to make their defence. If anyone was going along Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, and there happened be a disturbance there at the time, and a policeman arrested him, then he would be called upon to prove his innocence. Now, one of the first maxims of the law, was that every man was presumed to be innocent till the contrary was proved. And the philosophy of this was that when a man was put into the dock he was gagged and was not allowed to give an account of his transactions ; and to call upon him to prove his innocence was to ask him to do an impossibility. The law therefore, both in letter and spirit, called upon the prosecution to satisfy the jury in every instance of the man's guilt. If his learned friend's propositions were true the contrary would be the case. All that they would have to prove would be that there was a crowd and that a policeman seized him, and he would be put into the dock, and called upon to prove his innocence ; without a single proof that he had been guilty of any illegal act of violence. Now he would so far as he could relieve that authority cited by his learned friend, of the stain cast upon his character. It was a charge given to a grand jury where the judge had simply to direct the minds of the jury to certain points in the evidence which had been brought before them in their private room as to whether such and such persons were to be placed upon their trial. What he would now read, Chief Justice Tyndal simply told the jury by way of advice (reads). Better advice could not be delivered. It was very different from the alarming doctrine that if any one who from idleness or curiosity was in a crowd and was seized by a policeman, that the Crown had only to give evidence that he was seized. He protested against it. As a subject he protested against it, and as a lawyer he said it was false. The law said that a man's innocence was presumed till the contrary was shown, and it was the duty of the Crown to establish a man's guilt before he was called upon to defend. He was sorry that this doctrine had fallen from one for whose legal attainments and high principle he had such a high respect. But they need not reason upon it. They had a judgment from that very bench upon the point. Not merely a direction to a grand jury—it was a decision by one of the soundest lawyers of the present day—Mr. Justice Green, in the Towers of Silence case. The question was, as in the present case, one of identity, and the defence was that many innocent persons passing by had been arrested by the police. Mr. Leith said—"May I ask your lordship to direct the jury that the mere fact of being on the ground is not evidence of taking part in the unlawful assembly ?" The very question submitted to you. His Lordship replied "certainly," and then said to the jury :—"Mr. Leith has asked me to remind you that the mere fact of being on the ground does not constitute an offence in law. There may have been an unlawful assembly or not on that ground, but the mere fact of anyone being present is not sufficient to convict him. You must be satisfied that he is a member of an unlawful assembly, and I need not remind you again that, to be this it is not necessary that he should put his hand to anything or use force in any way." There was an express decision by one of the soundest lawyers of the Indian Bench upon the very point in question. He would next see what evidence there was that the prisoners were members of an unlawful assembly. He would say fearlessly, and without fear of contradiction, that there was no more evidence to bring it home to any of the prisoners he had mentioned, than that they were taken by the police. There was nothing to show that they were either in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, or in any of the houses, but they might all have been brought from the neighbouring gullies. It showed the jury how very cautious they should be. He would give an instance of how some of the men were caught, who had been identified. Take prisoner No. 7. The way in which that man was caught would open their eyes to what might take place in the backslums. The policeman who arrested him went down Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. He said because a man came behind him running he arrested him. One of the jurymen, Mr. Conder, put a very pointed question to him. It was this—"had the street been cleared at that time ?" Had it been cleared the man must have been coming from one of the houses on the Ali-Baug. What was the fact ? It was while they were clearing the street. And because a man ran away when they were clearing the street, and had the misfortune to run against a policeman, the policeman grabbed him. There was another instance in No. 25, Jejeebhoy's man. Now he didn't wish to aggravate the evils that had fallen on that unfortunate man, but he couldn't help saying that his evidence that day had not been such as would justify the jury in taking away the liberty of this man. He said he saw a man for "half a minute" coming up—a man whom he had never seen in his life before ; and why did he notice him ? Because of the gashes on his face. The jury had seen the man, and Jejeebhoy persisted in saying he could see the gashes from there. When they saw a man so alarmed that he did not know what he was about positively swearing as to the visage of a man who had his back turned towards him, he thought the jury would not place much reliance on his statements. He would leave him entirely to them, and he would now leave the case entirely to them. He challenged them to show any evidence relating to these 25 men beyond the fact of their being seized in some part of the neighbourhood. He had every confidence in their judgment, and would leave the case in their hands.

Mr. Branson next addressed the jury at some length on behalf of prisoner No. 43, Cassum Abdool, who was said to be of the age of twelve or thirteen years. He was identified by only one witness, Mr. Price, to whom he said—"Forgive me, I only came to see." He was not armed, and the jury would see that he was not a formidable-looking rioter. The question for the jury to consider was whether he took any part in the destruction that was going on there. Was there anything to show the object for which he went there ? When Mr. Price said he saw him breaking up things, he meant to say he saw him stooping down with other persons. It remained to be seen whether he was doing any thing. From the evidence which the learned counsel intended to call, the jury would see that Cassum Abdool simply got mixed up with the rioters and that he had no intention to commit any mischief. The learned counsel referred to section 422 of the Code, and urged that mere presence in an unlawful assembly was not sufficient evidence of an unlawful intention. In the Towers of Silence case some persons were acquitted on the ground that they were merely standing and took no part in the proceedings. If Mr Price had said that he saw Cassum Abdool breaking anything, there would be an end to the point ; but in the absence of such evidence, the learned counsel asked the jury for a conclusion in favour of his client. He was the son of a wealthy Memon merchant ; and the learned counsel would leave it to the jury to say whether the effeminate appearance of his client was such as to lead them to suppose that he was a rioter. Was there any evidence in the case upon which the jury could say that he must have known what the intention of the assembly was ? The jury would agree with him when he said that the evidence showed that Cassum was there merely out of curiosity, and not with the intention to steal or destroy anything. In conclusion, the learned counsel asked the jury, in the event of an adverse verdict, to recommend his client to mercy, and he felt sure such recommendation would have due weight.

The prisoner's brother and father were called as witnesses to show that he was sent from his father's shop at 2 p.m. to invite a relation to dinner at 7 o'clock that evening. His brother went to search for him and found him in the chowkey.

The Advocate General briefly replied, urging that the evidence called could not have the slightest effect upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution. The simple question for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner formed part of an unlawful assembly. Of course when the boy was found in somebody else's house stooping to assist others in wrecking and destroying property, he would naturally see that he was wrong and would ask to be pardoned. Whether he was there from curiosity or any other cause, the thing was clear that he was a member of an unlawful assembly. The first question was whether here was an unlawful assembly, and if the jury thought that there was, then any one who formed part of the assembly was guilty, whethre he took any part in the unlawful proceedings or not.

His Lordship summed up the case to the jury in an address which occupied about two hours. We regret that pressure on our space precludes us from giving even a summary of the points referred to. The law bearing on the case was that if a number of persons joined together in the prosecution of a common object, any offence committed by any one member, such as the members knew was likely to be committed, would render all the other members equally liable. If the members of of an unlawful assembly knew that an offence was likely to be committed in the prosecution of the common object of the assembly, and if one member committed the offence, every other member was liable to punishment for it, just in the same manner as if he had committed the offence. The question of identity was the most important question, and it divided itself under two heads—1, those who were arrested and identified by the police and other witnesses ; and 2, those who were arrested, but not individually identified. It was clear upon the evidence that they all fell into the hands of the police from the house of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy or from the Ali-Baug ; that they were kept in a body ; and were detained at the chowkey in a separate place. Mr. Souter said he gave orders that the prisoners taken out of the houses should be kept separate under a guard of police ; and that these instructions were carried out. His Lordship went through the list of prisoners and specified the witnesses who identified each of the sixty-one prisoners, mentioning also the prisoners who were not individually identified. Thus it appeared there were thirty-nine prisoners distinctly identified by witnesses, while the remaining twenty-two were not individually identified, although the evidence was clear that they came out of the space of 30 or 40 yards intercepted by the police between Jejeebhoy's house and the Ali-Baug. The jury were told to direct their attention not so much to individual charges as to the general charges against the prisoners.

The jury retired for consultation about a quarter of an hour and returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners on nine out of the eleven charges preferred against them —recommending prisoners Nos 21, 43, 44, and 51 to mercy on account of their youth.

The Clerk of the Crown told the prisoners they had been convicted of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, theft, robbery, mischief to the extent of more than Rs. 50, assaulting police officers, and damaging a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of the Parsees. Each of the sixty-one prisoners was then asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. A few of them had nothing to say ; the majority alleged they were innocent.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Prisoners at the bar, you have been convicted of having participated in one of the grossest outrages that has ever been committed in the town of Bombay ; and I quite concur in the verdict of the jury. You may be quite sure of this, that the participators in any such outrages will, without distinction of religion or caste, receive the severest punishment. And the sentence of the Court upon you, with the exception of Nos. 21, 43, 44, and 51, who have been recommended by the jury to mercy on account of their youth, is that each and all of you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for a term of five years. As regards Nos. 21, 43, 44, and 51, these having been recommended by the jury to mercy on account of their youth, I willingly accede to their recommendation, and trust that the light punishment I am going to award will be a warning to them. The sentence on these is that they be kept in rigorous imprisonment for one year each.

On hearing the sentence, several of the prisoners began to moan and weep. The dock presented a very exciting scene as preparations were being made for the removal of the prisoners to jail. The Court was cleared of spectators, and the police officers exercised a great degree of vigilance in standing guard over the prisoners.

The Sessions were adjourned until to-morrow. The Court rose at 8 P.M.

A *nolle prosequi* had been entered as regard prisoner No. 59, who was too ill to stand his trial. The remaining sixty-one prisoners, who were sentenced, were then handcuffed and fastened in pairs with a long rope. They were removed to jail under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, in charge of a guard of men belonging to the 20th Regiment N. I., and a number of sowars with the assistance of European and native members of the Bombay police.

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## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship ACCRINGTON, 1,931 tons, Captain H. Christie, will sail to day for Liverpool with a cargo of 10,479 bales cotton, 33 bales wool, 1,464 cwts. galls, 900 cwts. rapeseed, 1,718 cwts. linseed.

THE s. s. VESPASIAN, 790 tons, Captain J. Alexander, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Canal, with two distressed seamen as passengers, and the following cargo:—5,668 bales cotton, 435 bales wool, 167½ cwts. linseed, 304½ cwts. hemp, and 1,070 cwts. galls.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s s. s. CASTOR, 1,342 tons, Captain J. Marrusigs, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Trieste (March 1st), calling at intermediate ports, via the Canal, with one deck passenger, and the following cargo:—From Trieste—7 cases silkware, 2 barrels honey, 18 cases glassware, 31 cases color, 1 case amber, 4 cases drugs, 48 cases beer, 2 cases metal, 51 cases red yarn, 25 cases glassbeads, 4 cases hardware, 2 cases chloroform, 84 cases paper, 3 cases false gold, 3 cases wine, 10 cases metal goods, 1 case preserved milk, and 1 case mineral water. From Constantinople—1 group gold.

THE STEAMER HANKOW, which arrived on the evening of the 23rd instant, left Shields at 5 P. M. on the 21st and landed the pilot at the Downs at 10, A.M. on the 23rd ultimo. From Shields to the Downs owing to very thick weather, the ship was only going half-speed. In the Bay of Biscay the Hankow experienced a heavy gale from the 25th to the 27th ultimo, and went at half speed against a very high sea. From Gibraltar to Port Said strong easterly winds, with a considerable sea, were experienced. Port Said was reached at 6 A.M. on the 9th instant. The vessel left Suez at 11-30 A.M. on the 12th and reached Bombay at 7-20 P.M. on the 23rd instant, thus making the run from Suez to this port (deducting time for longitude) in 11 days and 5 hours. The speedy voyage on this side is remarkable, seeing that strong south east winds were experienced in the lower part of the Red Sea. It will be observed from our advertising columns that the Hankow will leave on the homeward voyage about the end of April.

## THE REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION.

(*Englishman*)

IT would be unreasonable to ask for any premature declaration of the decision regarding Baroda. The Commission has terminated its proceedings; Colonel Meade, its president, has visited Calcutta, talked over, his report with the Viceroy, and returned to Mysore. The question has been minuted upon by the Foreign Office, and if we are correctly informed, the whole is nearly ready for, or has been just despatched to, the Secretary of State. The general tenor of the results will, it is stated, disappoint the more ardent reformers on the other side of India. A great hereditary prince, who, with Scindiah and Holker, is one of the very few native rulers of any real importance from a military and political point of view, has been accused of heinous public crimes. For years the Bombay press rang with the oppressions, injustice, and misgovernment of the Guikwar, the scandals of his life, and the intrigues of his Court. The local Government could shut his eyes no longer to misrule which was taking place in a territory interlaced with its own districts, and asked for an inquiry of a searching character. The Government of India, it is said, modified this proposal so as to give it a less alarming appearance to other native states, and nominated a Commission with the nominal duty of inquiring into the military aspects of the alleged misrule. But while the state of the Baroda contingent was put forward as the point for investigation in the *Gazette*, the instructions were so drawn as to give scope to enquiry into a number of collateral points connected with the general administration. An officer of great political experience, and whose whole career formed a guarantee against anything like harshness in dealing with an Indian prince, was appointed president. The name of Colonel Meade alone sufficed to assure the native states that they had no injustice to fear. But at the same time it tended to discourage the party in Bombay who had hoped that the nominal inquiry into the contingent would lead to a wholesale reform. The Commission commenced its labours about four months ago. It took evidence as a body in Baroda; and its ablest members added to the mass of testimony thus collectively obtained by afterwards separating and going individually on circuit. Colonel Meade visited the contingent at its principal stations in Kattiwar. Another Commissioner took another route. An elaborate report was drawn up in Bombay, and, as already stated, Colonel Meade finally came to Calcutta to discuss its suggestions with the Viceroy.

It is no light thing thus to put a leading native prince on what might have practically proved to be a trial for his hereditary rank and possessions. The air of deliberate and almost stolid impassivity, which Colonel Meade has managed to give to his inquiry, is not without a political value. But, so far as we have been able to learn, the results affect only the military organisation and control of the Baroda contingent, and the report, while full of good counsel and calmy expressed regrets respecting other parts of the administration, deals in a practical manner only with the one point which was formally gazetted as the subject of inquiry. This will be good news, not only to the Guikwar, but to the native courts throughout India. The Guikwar, indeed, rather took the wind out of the sails of the more ardent members of the Commission, by at once inaugurating a great system of reform. There seems to be ground for doubting both the sincerity and the stability of his administrative amendments. They only amount to the removal of the Minister who held office when His Highness found himself called to render an account, and the appointment of a glib Parsi in his stead. The new Minister has been for some time known as a haunter of ante rooms in the India Office, and a vendor of talk at public meeetings in London. He has no experience of practical administration; his nationality cuts him off from the Baroda people, and renders him an object of distrust alike to the Muhammadans and the Hindus, and finally, he is said to be a mere stalking horse of reform, destitute of his master's confidence, and without the power to give permanence to any measure. How far this view of his position may be correct, we know not; but he certainly is not the sort of man to whom one would look for the improvement of a native state which has fallen into disrepair. If he succeeds in rendering Baroda a tolerably well governed territory, his praise will be the greater. At any rate, his appointment with the dismissal of the old bad set, and the Gaekwar's sudden show of activity in reform, constituted a public pledge of a better state of things, which it was impossible for the Commission to disregard.

The state of the contingent has long been a public scandal. Fourteen years ago the *Calcutta Review* described it in the following words, and in spite of a continued outcry by the Bombay press, these words apply to it at the present day:—"By treaty, the Gaekwar is bound to keep up an efficient contingency of Irregular Cavalry in Kattiwar. As the founders of our rule foresaw, it is absolutely necessary, for the peace of the country, that there should be a body of light troops at the disposal of the agency. To do the Gaekwar justice, he spends an enormous sum annually on the corps; but his disbursements are fruitlessly appropriated by courtiers in nominal command of squadrons; and the product is a batch of half-starved ragamuffins whom it would be absurd to entrust any duty more important than that of carrying the letter bag from camp to camp. All that is required is the fulfilment of a very plan engagement. If the Gaeikwar cannot himself raise and maintain an efficient contingent of Cavalry, let him hand us over the funds required for the proper redemption of his pledge, and we will do it for him." We understand that a modification of this old suggestion is the net outcome of the present Commission. A really strong agent will be appointed in Kattiwar next June, on the present officer coming into his Colonel's allowances. The new agent will be Mr. Peile, one of the first batch of competition men, which gave to India Mr. Aitchison and a whole group of distinguished men. The appointment was resolved on some little time ago by the Bombay Government, and Mr. Peile brings to his work a considerable knowledge of Kattiwar, acquired first in a subordinate position, and more recently as officiating agent. On him will devolve the duty of seeing that a really efficient body of light troops is at length obtained for Kattiwar; and part of the programme is, we believe, that the whole contingent will be brought much more directly under British supervision, and rendered more amenable to the Bombay Military Secretariat, than hitherto. The Gaekwars, dignity will be saved as much as possible, but the actual work of reform will be carried out, so far as regards the matter for which the Commission was specifically appointed.

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## THE WRECK OF THE ARRACAN.

THERE was a telegram lately in the Bombay and the Madras papers announcing that the Captain of the Arracan was at Aden. The long boat must have fallen in with some passing steamer, which picked up Captain Leslie and the eight men and landed them at that place. There is no news as yet of the second boat; but having been in the track of vessels, it is hoped that the second officer and his four men have also been picked up. We have obtained the names of those who were in the pinnace, regarding whose safety, there is likely to be some concern. They are:—

David Webster—Second Mate  
William Layford—A. B.  
George Davies—A. B.  
Frank Bailey—A. B.  
William Horner—O. S.

Captain Leslie and following men were in the long boat.

James Mitchell—Carpenter.  
James Young—Sailmaker.  
John Hayes—A. B.  
Charles Chatman—A. B.  
Daniel McGogan—A. B.  
John Dunn—O. S.  
George Butler—O. S.  
Samuel Clark—Steward.

The names of those who took to the gig and reached Cochin are as follows:—

Alfred Ferguson—Chief Officer.  
John Jenner—A. B.  
William Struckman—Cook.  
A. Thomas Griffin—A. B.  
H. George Gilbert—A. B.

It will be seen that the chief officer and his men were for 28 days at sea, after the Arracan had been abandoned, except when they called at the Maldives for water and provisions.—*Cochin Argus.*

## THE ALLEGED AFFRAY BY SOME MEN OF THE 18TH HUSSARS.

THE summing up of the case against Weatherspoon, Shean, Scott, Atkins and Lawler of the 18th Hussars, took place on Friday last, at the Bangalore Police Court, prior to their committal to the High Court Criminal Sessions at Madras. Mr. Sydney Smith, the pleader for the prosecution, and Mr. A. Cooper Abbs the Attorney for the defence, were present.

His Worship said that as in this case there had been considerable delay between the commission of the offence and its investigation by this Court, he would before entering on the summary of the facts, state the causes that led to the delay. The emeute between certain men of the 18th Hussars and natives took place on the evening of Christmas Day, and was reported the same evening at half past ten o'clock at the Shoolay Police Station. An enquiry was at once instituted, but on the following day, the police received a docket from the Adjutant of the 18th Hussars, stating that the murder which took place the previous evening was being enquired into regimentally, and that the aid of the police was not required. On the 7th of January, a letter was received by his Court from the Station Staff Officer, Bangalore, forwarding for such investigation as might seem necessary a report of the death in the Artillery Hospital of a horsekeeper named Maree, who was wounded in an affray between some men of the 18th Hussars and some native followers on the 25th of December; and on the 20th idem another letter from the Station Staff Officer, Bangalore, was received, enclosing a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, Madras, stating that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had directed the prisoners in the case, to be made over to the Civil power at this station. The correspondence, as received, was forwarded from his Court to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore. Under these circumstances, the Assistant Superintendent before again taking up the case, deemed it necessary to make a reference to the Judicial Commissioner, and on receipt of instructions from him to go on with it, he placed the prisoners with a remand sheet, before this Court on the 30th January, and a remand of fifteen days was granted; the prisoners at the request of the police being detained in the Military Prison, on the distinct understanding that they were virtually in the hands of the Civil power. On the 9th February, the Assistant Superintendent was prepared to place the case before this Court; but Mr. Abbs, who appeared for the defence, having stated that he had only been retained a few days before, an adjournment till the following day was granted. On the 10th February on the case coming on for hearing and Mr. Hewetson, the Assistant Superintendent, appearing for the prosecution, and stating that he wished all witnesses for the defence to leave the Court. Mr. Abbs requested him to leave the Court himself, as he considered it indispensable to call him as a witness for the defence, to prove that the prisoners while in the custody of the police had been inveigled into making certain statements which had subsequently been recorded by the Magistrate. Under these circumstances a reference was made to the Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Smith having with his sanction been retained to conduct the prosecution, the hearing of the case was commenced on the 13th February in this Court.

The main facts of the case detailed by the Magistrate were as follows:—On the afternoon of the 25th December, about ten minutes past five o'clock, one Private Young of the F. Troop 18th Hussars, gave a dhoby one rupee to fetch him some Beer, and as the dhoby did not return, he left the barracks in search of him, and went down to the dhobies' village, which is about 1082 yards distant from the barracks. Private Young was very severely beaten in the dhobies' village and was eventually brought into the F. Troop barrack room, covered with blood, by one Private Fitzpatrick of the D. Troop, who had gone out in search of him. Seeing the state Private Young was in, the men in the barrack room appeared to have become much excited, and expressed their intention of revenging the injuries he had received. Four men of the F. Troop, Privates Weatherspoon, Shean, Atkins and Lawler, and Private Scott of the D. Troop left the barracks, as far as could be ascertained, at about half past seven or a quarter to eight o'clock in the evening, and proceeded in the direction of the dhobies' village. Privates Weatherspoon and Shean were armed with swords, Private Lawler with a stick, Privates Atkins and Scott appeared to have been unarmed. At about twenty-five minutes past eight the same evening, as Serjeant-Major Saunders, and Serjeant Brady of the Artillery, were proceeding from the Canteen to their own quarters, they received a report from Jemadar Mootish of their Battery, in consequence of hearing which they proceeded in the direction of the horsekeepers' lines of their battery. After going about 150 yards in that direction at a spot between the new harness room and the Artillery horsekeepers' lines, Saunders saw a man coming towards him with a sword in his hand, ordered him to halt, and asked him where he had been. The man replied he had been out for a walk. Not being satisfied with this explanation, Saunders seized his sword, on which the man asked him if he could run, relinquished his hold of the sword, and ran away in the direction of the 18th Hussars guard room. Saunders then ordered Brady to secure another man who at the time he saw the first man was following the latter at a distance of a few yards. Brady secured him and Saunders went up and asked him his name. He replied he was Private Weatherspoon of the F. Troop 18th Hussars. This man had a drawn sword in his hand and he was lodged in the guard by Brady. Saunders next proceeded in the direction of the horsekeepers' lines of his battery and in a hut there he found a horsekeeper severely wounded. On going further down the same lines, he found two other natives wounded, and whilst he was there a woman was brought in with her arm broken. After sending these wounded persons off to hospital, on information received from the same Jemadar, he despatched Brady to fetch the guard, and went on with the Jemadar to a house near the dhobies' village. On entering it he found a man very badly cut about the head, and a woman lying on her back, with a severe wound on her left temple, who expired almost immediately. As both the swords taken by Saunders and Brady belonged to the 18th Hussars, Saunders reported what had occurred to the Serjeant Major of the Regiment. On the 27th December, Captain Yeldham, Commanding the F. Troop 18th Hussars, on information received sent for Private Price of his Troop, and spoke to him in the Regiment Orderly Room, when the latter stated that he had heard Private Atkins, the fourth prisoner, talking in the Troop Barrack Room, and saying that he, Shean and others had been down in the native lines, and that Shean was armed with a sword, had left his guard and taken off his belt. When he was confronted with Atkins, Price repeated his statement and told Captain Yeldham he was prepared to swear it before a Court Martial, on which Atkins was made a prisoner of. Immediately after this, on Captain Yeldham questioning Weatherspoon, who was then in custody, he stated that he, Shean, Atkins and Lawler went down to the native lines to help Young, that they had a scrimmage with the natives, and he got separated from the others. Private Lawler also stated that they were accompanied by a man of the D. Troop, whose name he thought was Scott. The Magistrate afterwards reviewed the evidence adduced by the different witnesses. He considered that a sufficiently clear *prima facie* case had been made out against all the prisoners to warrant their committal to the High Court at Madras.

The prisoners have reserved their defence for the High Court Criminal Sessions. Mr. Abbs said that he had a list of twenty witnesses to subpœna for the defence, and probably twenty-five more would be added. There are also about twenty-seven witnesses for the prosecution.

We learn that the prisoners will be sent to the Madras Penitentiary under a Military escort a week hence, where they will have to await their trial till the beginning of May next.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

## THE FAMINE IN BEHAR.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S circle system is now in working order. Some description of it might not be uninteresting, as it is quite new in the history of famines. Its leading idea is no assemblage of people roaming about the country for the means of support. Every village under this system will possess adequate means of support: relief works for the able-bodied and gratuitous relief for the infirm. Each circle is supplied with all the machinery necessary to render it independent of its neighbours. The whole of the Durbungah sub-division is divided into ten such circles: each circle contains about ten villages. In each village the Putwaree and the Jetya ryots are held immediately responsible for all deaths. It is their duty to bring to immediate notice all cases of great distress. For every five villages there is an officer called an Inspector, selected from amongst the most respectable residents. It is his duty to see that all cases of distress are at once relieved, that adequate work is provided for every able-bodied labourer applying for Government help, and that the poor and infirm receive gratuitous relief. He is also charged with the disbursement of wages paid on relief works, and furnishes accounts to the superintendent of the circle: over him is the superintendent of the circle, ordinarily a junior civilian, assisted by an experienced native assistant; and for the latter post a number of tehseeldars have been sent from the North West-Provinces. The circle officer is responsible for the whole of his circles, and is subordinate to the sub-divisional officer, who exercises a general supervision of all the circles in his subdivision, and in conjunction with the executive engineer undertakes the laying out and construction of the principal works going on in his subdivision. It is hoped that by the aid of this paid and unpaid agency every case of distress will be met and relieved in the village in which it occurs. Two points under the present arrangement strike me as defective. The officers who have been selected to be superintendents are, as a rule, far too junior in the service; some of them are from the last batch of "griffins," who have been out in the country only six months. They cannot make themselves understood, nor do they understand the habits and character of the people. The consequence is that they are entirely in the hands of their principal native subordinates, who will lose no opportunity of feathering their own nests. The famine in Behar afforded a grand opportunity to all local Governments of having a few of their best officers trained in the method of dealing with famine. It is very necessary that in every province there should be a few men possessing a practical knowledge of such matters. Yet the Government cannot be said to have fully availed itself of this opportunity; many of the men selected for the famine work being too junior in the service to make the most of their experience.

Under the present system no adequate provision seems to have been made for the relief of that large class of persons who are prevented by caste prejudices from doing earthwork, or have never been accustomed to manual labour. The Government seems to say—"I will either help you as an able-bodied labourer employed on relief works, or give you gratuitous charitable relief if you are infirm, but I refuse to recognize any other class." Much more might be done than has been hitherto done by a less restricted system of loans to cultivators having rights in the soil than that now in vogue, but still more might be done to save Buheerah and the surrounding villages from absolute famine, resulting in death from starvation, by Government bringing its rice into the market in all places where trade has failed to meet the demand, or where famine or prohibitive rates have been reached. If the greater portion of this particular class could obtain immediate means of support through loans secured by the mortgage of their lands, and by having food ensured to them on more favourable terms than famine rates, there would be good grounds for hoping that they will be prevented from coming on our hands at a later stage in an emaciated condition.

The subject of railway irrigation and drainage works for North Behar is again on the *tapis*. In an ordinary year Tirhoot has more water than it wants, hence it is said that irrigation works are not required, and that making a canal in Tirhoot would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. To my mind the comparison does not hold at all. It seems that there is every reason to expect that unless measures be adopted for providing against the effect of drought, every year of an insufficient rainfall will, in North Behar where population is pressing so heavily on the means of subsistence, be a year of terrible distress and scarcity, hardly less fearful than famine. The tendency of late years has been towards an enormous increase of indigo cultivation. Every where the people complain of the very best land being taken up for indigo. Every native who can beg, borrow, or scrape together a thousand rupees rushes into the indigo business: the result is that the area devoted to the food grains becomes smaller and smaller every year; as Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun, in addition to the indigo and opium, produce little more than what is sufficient for the support of the population and a small surplus which they exchange for salt and cloth, the slightest calamity, which might be easily got over in other parts of India, results in famine. This year the cause of trouble is drought, but in 1866 a hail-storm did the damage. The problem therefore seems to be how to make the land yield a considerable surplus at all times, and save the country from the effects of an occasional bad season, which now, on account of the extreme poverty of the country and the present hand-to-mouth system of living, is the precursor of famine. Where we have an increasing population pressing closely on the means of subsistence, with a continually decreasing area from which it draws its food, it seems absolutely necessary that artificial means should be adopted to make the land yield more than it ordinarily would.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*From the Overland China Mail.*)

### JAPAN.

Japan is threatened with serious political troubles. Iwakura, the Premier, has tendered his resignation, which has been refused. The people are clamorous for a Corean war. This or civil war is deemed inevitable. A very formidable insurrection has broken out in Hizen. Saga is entirely in the hands of rebels.—The movement is likely to extend, being conducted by Samurai at Nassaki; it was stated that the Rebels intended to make an assault upon that place and were only 7 miles off. The Consular and other authorities all sent their valuables on board ship, and everybody was prepared to embark at a moment's notice. A Volunteer Corps was formed. Patrols went the rounds, and watches were set in all the bungalows on the hills. The Governor closed his office and made ready to retire from his post. Signals were arranged, upon which the sailors of the men-of-war were to come ashore. Most people thought the situation very serious as the Government could place no dependence upon the troops or native civilians. The Japanese town is apparently quiet. The latest news reports that the Government troops have given the rebels a check and no serious apprehensions are now entertained for the safety of foreigners. The following is said to have been the rebel programme:—1: That the officers under the present government be put to death wherever found. 2: That the insurgents organize an attack upon Corea. 3: That an attack be made upon Europeen settlers. The Empress has received Lady Parkes, and the wives of the United States and Belgian ministers. The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax. The amount will be over 25,000 dollars. Kido, lately one of the associate ambassadors, has been appointed Minister of Public Education. Eonomoto, the former Tokugawa Admiral, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to Russia. Owing to the disturbances rice has risen suddenly and largely in value.

### CHINA.

A special courier from Mr. Wade, H. M. Minister at Peking reached Hongkong on the 21st ulto. bearing despatches under flying seal for the Admiral. The contents were immediately telegraphed to him at Singapore by the Commodore, and H. M. S. Curlew was at once ordered to leave for Taku. Although the exact tenor has not transpired, it is known that the Chinese authorities had informed Mr. Wade that they could not guarantee the safety of foreigners in the North. Inflammatory placards and fans are being circulated at Tientsin and this, coupled with native rumours that a disturbance has taken place, gives rise to much anxiety. Nothing appears to be known of the matter at Shanghai, late telegrams stating that there is no news of any importance. The complaints regarding the Wusung bar are as loud as ever. The ex-employés of the Foochow Arsenal have received decorations and substantial rewards. An address was presented by them to M. Giquel before leaving. The Lamock Light-house has been lit: the light is pronounced to be of a very superior order. Rifled Guns on the Woolwich principle are being made by the Chinese in the Kao Cheang-Meao Arsenal.

### HONGKONG.

The Hongkong races took place on the 19th, 20th, and 21st February, and were pronounced most successful. Hongkong, however, took only two cups of those open to other ports. They were won by an Armenian stable. The enquiry into the Wan Loong disaster has resulted in the Coroner's jury returning a vedict of manslaughter against Captain Heriot. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock have placed their available balance for the year ($30,32,644) to the reduction of the debt, in place of declaring a dividend. The Report of the Superintendent of Police for the past year draws attention to the large boat population of the Colony. Tenders are invited for the erection of a lighthouse on Green Island. The Hon. J. Bramston has been appointed Acting Puisne Judge, Hon. T. C. Hayllar continuing to act as Attorney General. The Chinese New year Holidays have as usual, caused trade to be dull during the fortnight. An unusual number of inquests have been held since our last issue, and several verdicts of murder and manslaughter have been returned.

## THE ACHEEN WAR.

(*From the Straits Times Overland Journal.*)

On the 23rd ultimo, the following official telegrams regarding the Acheen war were made public at Batavia. One is from General Van Swieten, dated Acheen, 16th Feb., and is as follows:—

"After a rest of two days which owing to the total want of local knowledge, was fully required to enable us to ascertain the nature of the country, the fortications of Ketapan Dua were attacked and taken on the 15th. This operation had the same object as that of the 12th, namely to relieve the population inclined to submit from the pressure exercised by the people of Mukim XXII, who are disposed to continue the war. Success was complete, but the resistance great. We had 6 killed and 56 wounded including 7 officers [here follow their names]. The loss of the enemy is very considerable and is estimated at 200 killed, including 4 panglimas."

According to another telegram received at the same time, and dated the 19th ultimo, nothing had happened after the 16th and friendly approaches were wanting."

Java papers down to the 28th ult., contain an interesting continuation of the Diary of the commander-in-chief of the second expedition to Acheen, which appears to be full and particular as to the course of events in that quarter. The present last recieved portion extends from the 21st January to the 3rd ult., including the taking of the Kraton and subsequent proceedings It is too lengthy for translation *in extenso* here, but some novel or striking particulars may be cited. The following are extracts from it:—

25th Jan. The Commanding Officer and his staff repaired again to the Kraton at 6 o'clock to make a further examination of the same, and to decide what was to be done with it. The reconnoitering brigade made an accurate survey of it; the photographers attached to the brigade took photographs of the most important portions. The inner part of this old royal residence presented a wretched and extremely ruinous appearance.

29th Jan. A reconnoitering column that was to march to-day, as determined yesterday, left at 6½ instead of at 6 in consequence of the rain. The commanding officer and the second in command, and also the staff followed it. During the march forward, the fortifications which the enemy had constructed outside the Kraton to strengthen and defend the same, namely the works at Passar Acheen, that of Panglima Polim, and that at Lampu Idju were examined. Although prepared to meet with formidable works, we were surprised at the great labour bestowed on them, and at the skill with which they had been planned. There is a chain of redoubts which, in front of the mosque has a length of 220 metres (240 yards) and, along the river, of 1020 metres (1116 yards.) These redoubts are closed in front and behind, and are of unequal size; probably because each Mukim had constructed its own fortifications in proportion to its strength. The fortification at Passar Acheen is an independent work facing the mosque and the river, and extending 200 metres (218.72) yards on each of these sides. In profile and commanding position, it is the most important of them; it defends the principal gate of the Kraton. This work is protected on all sides by thorny bamboo hedges from two to three metres thick, and by obstructions of the same material. The inward and outward slopes are very steep. This work lies from 2 to 3 metres above the surrounding country and is storm proof in the fullest sense of the word. The fortification of Panglima Polim and that at Lampu Idju served to protect the fordable portions of the river, and have been planned in the same manner as the one just described. Lembu, on the right bank, (where desperate fighting took place on the 25th and 26th Dec.) is connected with these works. The planner of these works must have been Tunku Hassan of Minya Paket, who also has pretentions to the Sultanate. It is possible that a desperate assault might have been crowned with unexpected success, but it is more probable that an assault on the Kraton or its outworks, would have been repulsed with great loss; for the troops, not being under cover, would have been exposed to a heavy fire both in front and flank. The capture of these well-planned fortifications could not have been effected otherwise than by a flank movement, as was performed on the 23rd and 24th Jan.

An Acheen correspondent of the Batavia *Handelsblad*, describes the progress of operations between the 7th and 14th instant, during which some 300 infantry, assisted by sappers, miners, and engineer labourers were daily at work constructing a fort on the site of the Kraton; it is to be a large square redoubt, with circular bastions, heavily armed, and garrisoned by 500 men; close to it will be a camp for 2,000 infantry, some sappers and miners, and also artillery. According to the above mentioned correspondent, Achinese have come, at times, to head quarters and have said that the people are tired of the war but that the headmen threaten with death every one who should have to enter into relations with the Dutch Government. Tuku Nik, headman of Mukin XXV, having made his submission to the Dutch after the fail of the Kraton, a price of 50 dollars was set upon his head by one of the hostile Achinese headmen; besides this, another headman, Taku Nanta, declared war against him. In consequence of this, a detachment of troops was despatched into Taku Nanta's territory to attack a fortified campong named Bital. This campong was taken on the 12th ult. after great resistance from the Achinese. The troops on this occasion lost about ten killed and wounded. The many dead bodies of Achinese left on the field, and the traces of blood met with, showed that their loss was heavy. The troops thereupon returned to the bivouac at Penajung, after the captured campong had been made over to the friendly headman. What followed is thus narrated by the correspondent:—

"Tuku Nik was much disappointed when the column commander, in reply to his question whether the houses at Bital should be burned, said that the Commanding officer had strictly forbidden any such burning on that day. He, thereupon, sent one of his chiefs to head-quarters to request the General to revoke this order. The General would not yield and forbade Tuku Nik to burn a single house at Bital. It appears that the General, in so doing, has a political object in view. It is, in fact, asserted here that the headmen instigate their followers against the Dutch Government, by pointing to the burning of houses effected by the soldiers of that Government. The Commanding Officer wishes to take this weapon out of the hands of the headmen, and to show the common people that the Government wishes well to them, and, by so doing to obtain the cessation of resistance. To make this known to the people, a great number of proclamations for distribution was given to the column-commander during the expedition on the 12th, in which the Achinese were exhorted to submit, not to mind their headmen, and no longer to fire upon the troops from their houses, because this would be the last time that their houses would be spared; that, in future, houses from which shots had been fired would be inexorably burned."

On the 14th, six-half-battalions, with artillery and sappers, were to leave the bivouac to capture some forts at Ketapan Dua, which could not be attacked on the 12th on account of the lateness of the hour.

On the 4th March the *Straits Times* published the following:—

Translation of Telegrams from Lieut. General J Van Swieten on 16th, delivered at Penang 22nd February, received Batavia 23rd:—

After a rest of two days, absolutely necessary in order to make ourselves acquainted with the position, being ignorant of the locality, the fortifications of Ketapan Doea were attacked and taken.

The object of this operation was the same as that of 12th inst., namely to withdraw the peacefully inclined population from the pressure of such members of Moenkin 22nd as are disposed to carry on the war.

Success was complete but opposition earnest.

We had 6 killed and 56 wounded, of which 7 officers, viz., Lieut. Colonel Engel severely but not mortally. 1st Lieut. Baron de Bonnam de Ryckholt dead, Major Gips, Captain Van Daalen, Lieuts. Keuper and Pye, all not dangerously; of the auxiliaries Capt. Radin Ario Soero adi Negoro.

The enemy's loss is very severe and is estimated at 200 killed amongst which 4 Panglimas.

According to a telegram on 19th Feb., received simultaneously, nothing had occurred since 16th inst., and no overtures had been made.

Translation of telegram appearing in *Java Bode* and *Indier* of 27th February:—

*Padang 26th February.*—Steamer Sumatra arrived from Acheen with 249 sick and wounded, amongst which Captain Otterbien, Lieuts. Misevory, Bruinsina, and de Neve—17 private soldiers died on the passage.

The health of the troops is not favourable. Cholera still prevalent. No talk of chiefs submitting.

Lieut. de Foit died of Cholera,

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Bombay, February, 1874.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE  
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL .................. £3,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ............................................... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for their Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

## HOTELS.

### THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,  
Proprietor.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,  
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

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FOR SALE,  
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,  
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,  
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.  
PRINTER'S VARNISH.  
ALSO.  
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

### GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),  
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,  
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.... 5s. 10d. per oz.  
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

| | | s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 40 ozs. | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 „ | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 „ | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 „ | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 „ | at 6 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 11 „ | at 6 0 | 3 6 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 „ | at 6 6 | 3 18 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | 2 2 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 „ | at 6 0 | 4 11 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | | | 1 5 0 |
| | | | £57 14 0 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;  
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;  
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;  
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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
CELEBRATED  
STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

## INSURANCES.

### THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY. LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:  
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.  
BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:  
The HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.  
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)  
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE:  
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:  
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:  
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:  
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:  
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.,  
Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., or in the Fort by appointment at 2 P.M.

AUDITOR:  
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

AGENTS:  
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

INDIAN RETURN OF BUSINESS FOR 1873.

NO. OF PROPOSALS 472.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Policies issued | Rs. | 23,99,000 |
| Not completed | | 7,33,000 |
| Declined | | 3,76,000 |
| Total Proposals | „ | 35,08,000 |
| Annual Premium income | „ | 1,26,119 |

*A detailed statement has just been published, and copies can be had on application.*

BOMBAY OFFICE:  
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:  
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The Positive pays less attention to seeking hasty results than to laying a foundation upon which a thoroughly sound institution may be erected. One of the chief features is the charging of its English rates of premium for the business in India. The Company, instead of taking from Assurants high rates of premium for future refund under the name of "Bonus," considers it fairer to charge at the outset a rate, commensurate with the risk undertaken. The equity of such a proceeding is unquestionable, and when coupled with the facts that Europeans are living in India under improved sanitary conditions, and that the value of Assurance Companies' shares has risen to fabulous prices, it is evident that Assurants in these times are entitled to more liberal treatment, not only in point of rates, but in other respects as well.

The Positive rates for India are rates for a whole-world business (the Company intending to have Offices everywhere), so that the rates cover influences of climate in any part of the world.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED  
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,  
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,  
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,  
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,  
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,  
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,  
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

A BRANCH has just been opened in CANADA, under F. C. Ireland, formerly of the "Ætna" (the largest local office), and $100,000 deposited with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT, to secure Policy-holders in conformity with the Acts of the Local Legislature.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

BOMBAY BRANCH:  
TREACHER'S BUILDING.  
GADDUM & Co.,  
Agents for Bombay.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.  
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ......................... £ 76,925  
Do. 1862 ......................... £300 690  
Do. 1872 ......................... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. | | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Profits. | Without Profits. | One year. | Seven years. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 32 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 5.

Subscribed Capital ......... £ 500,000  
Paid-up Capital ......... £ 50,000  
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.  
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and  
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. L. S. Bruce.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring ... ... ... ... £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... ... £1,592,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0  
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

### LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,  
Bombay Agents.

### LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

### INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.  
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.  
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.  
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.  
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.  
„ La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.  
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.  
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.  
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.  
Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

### THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.  
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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER  
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.  
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.............. £ 718,285  
Ditto Second ditto .............. £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,  
Agents in Bombay.

### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united  
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,  
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)  
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)  
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,  
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,  
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

### THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

### THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

### DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay.......................WHEATLEY & Co.

### ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold Bracelets | from £ 5 0 to £50 |
| „ Ear-rings | „ £ 1 10 to £10 |
| „ Lockets | „ £ 1 0 to £20 |
| „ Suites | „ £10 10 to £50 |
| Chains ...... Per Ounce | „ £6 6 |

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gem Bracelets | from £10 to £100 |
| „ Ear-rings | from £ 5 to £ 50 |
| „ Lockets | from £ 5 to £100 |
| „ Rings | from £ 5 to £500 |
| „ Suites | from £50 to £500 |

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

AND

WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

### FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co